2000 NWT
Socio-Economic Scan

Government of the Northwest Territories
June 2000

2000 NWT Socio - Economic Scan
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2000 NWT Socio-Economic Scan
- Overview -

The socio-economic scan is intended to provide an overview of current and past social and economic conditions of the Northwest Territories, including comparisons to Canada, in order to provide context for decisions that are required during the business planning process. It is hoped that the document provides a good overview of the information, but it must be recognized that given the length and format of the document, it can not provide all the level of detail on every issue.

The general layout of the 2000 Socio-Economic Scan is to provide information in graphical format with some general observations. Technical notes on the measures being provided and the sources for the information is provided at the end of the Scan. The socio-economic scan has been developed in a fashion to ensure that as new information is released, the document can be kept as current as possible.

In all cases, the data that is presented in the 2000 Socio-Economic Scan refers to the geographic boundaries of the Northwest Territories following division. In many cases, historical information has been compiled that reflects the new geographic boundaries of the NWT.

Sections included in the socio-economic scan include: population, economic and social well-being, education, health, labour force activity, and the economy. A summary of each section is provided at the start of each section.

A copy of the 2000 NWT Socio-Economic Scan is available in electronic format at *http://www.stats.gov.nt.ca*

1. Population

- Changes in the size of the population and in population characteristics are one of the key indicators of future pressures on government expenditures.

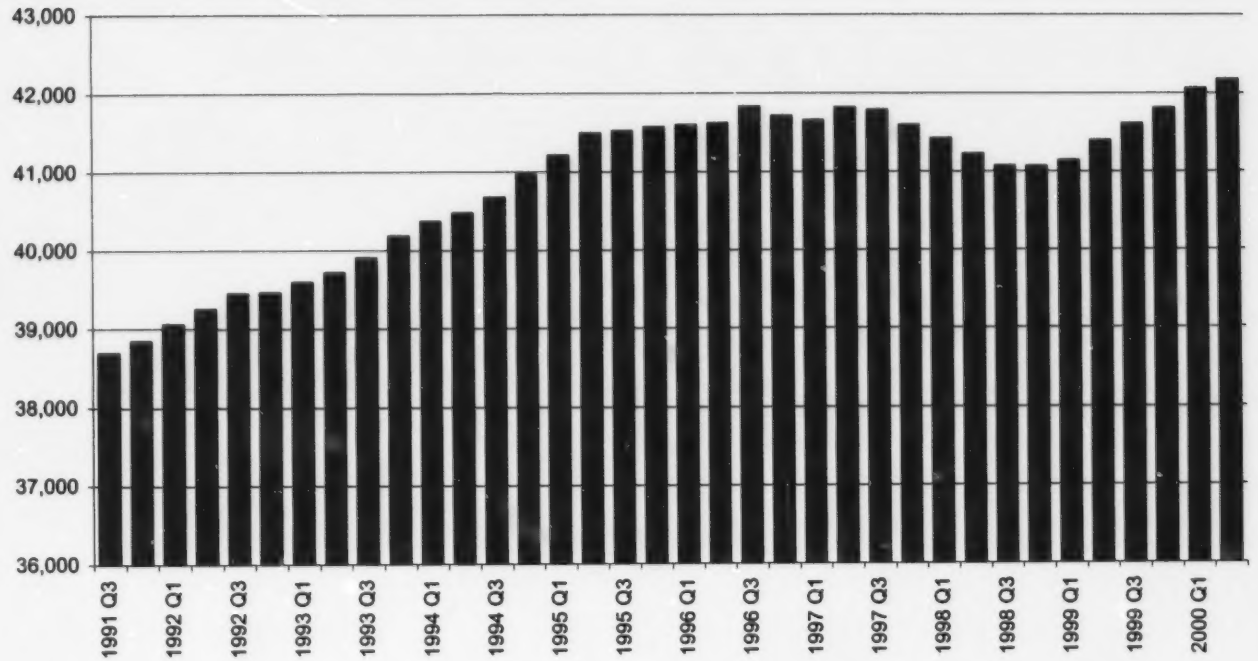
- During 1999, the population of the NWT rebounded to growth patterns similar to the early 1990's. This recent growth followed some 3 years of little growth and some declines.

- Historically, there has been a pattern of urbanization in the Northwest Territories. Yellowknife's share of the territorial population has increased from 29% in 1976 to 43% in 1999. Some continued urbanization is expected to take place for the next 20 years.

- The NWT still has a young population relative to Canada, but the territorial population is aging. The fastest growing segment of the territorial population is persons that are 50 years of age and older.

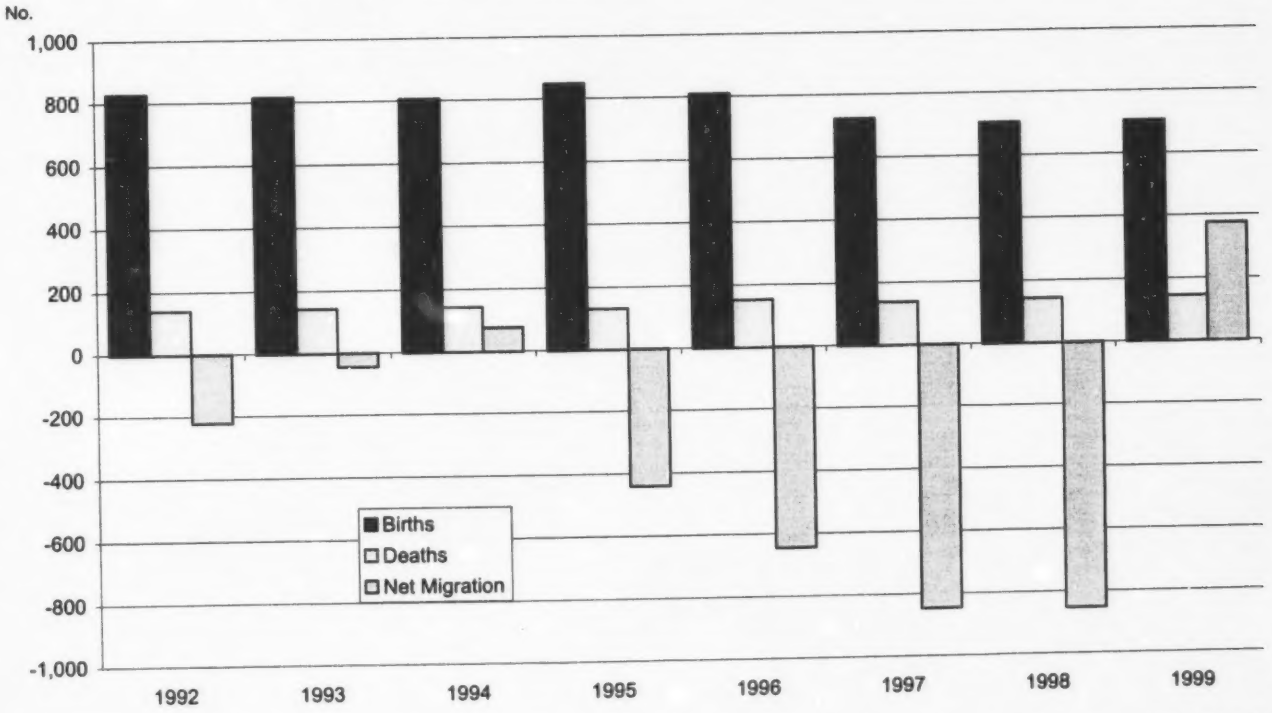
- Inter-provincial migration is the main determinant of the population growth rate in the Northwest Territories. Fertility rates in the Northwest Territories have been stable or declining for the past 15 years, although fertility rates for 15-24 year old females are still approximately twice the Canadian average.

Figure 1.1 Quarterly Population Estimates Northwest Territories, July 1, 1991 - April 1, 2000



- *In the past year, population growth in the Northwest Territories has rebounded to rates similar to the early 1990's.*
- *Between 1995 and 1997 the NWT population remained virtually unchanged. While, from mid-1997 to late 1998 the population actually declined.*

Figure 1.2 Components of Population Change Northwest Territories, 1991-1999

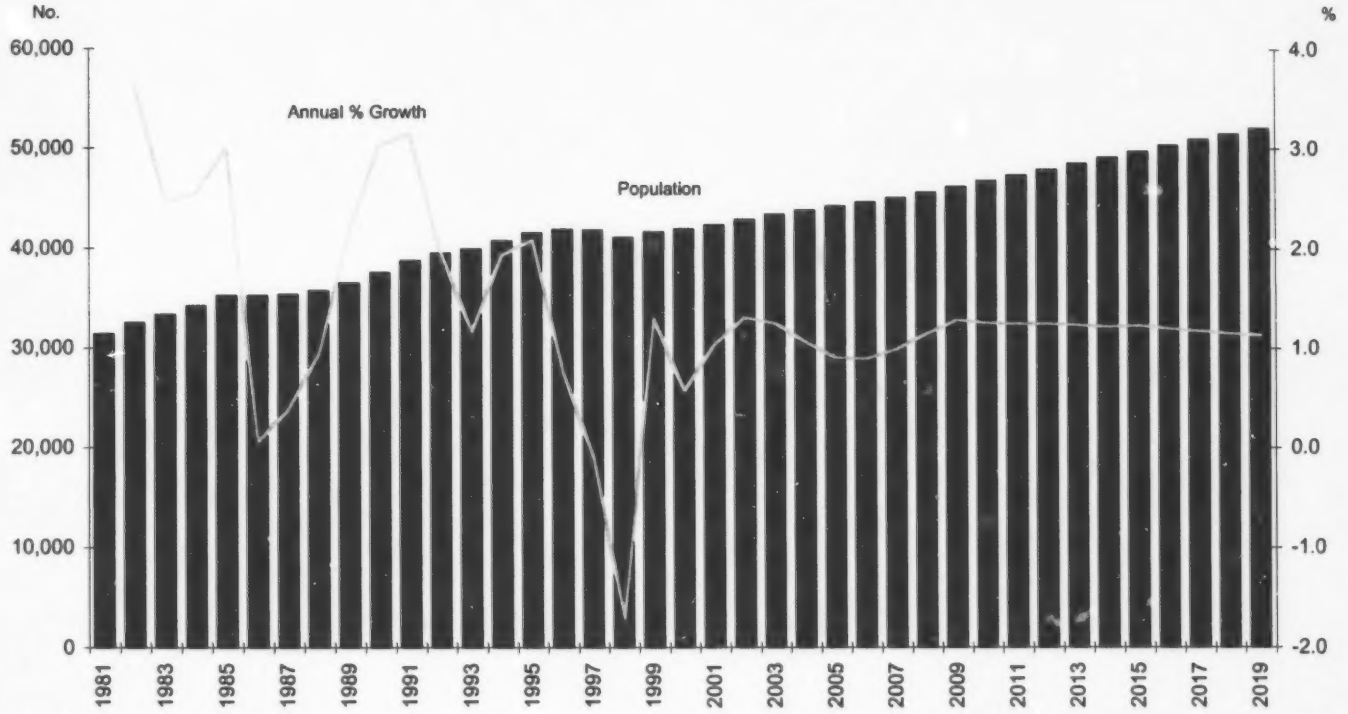


➪ *The growth in the NWT population in 1999 has been lead by strong migration into the territory.*

➪ *Births in the Northwest Territories have declined since 1995, while the numbers of deaths has remained fairly stable.*

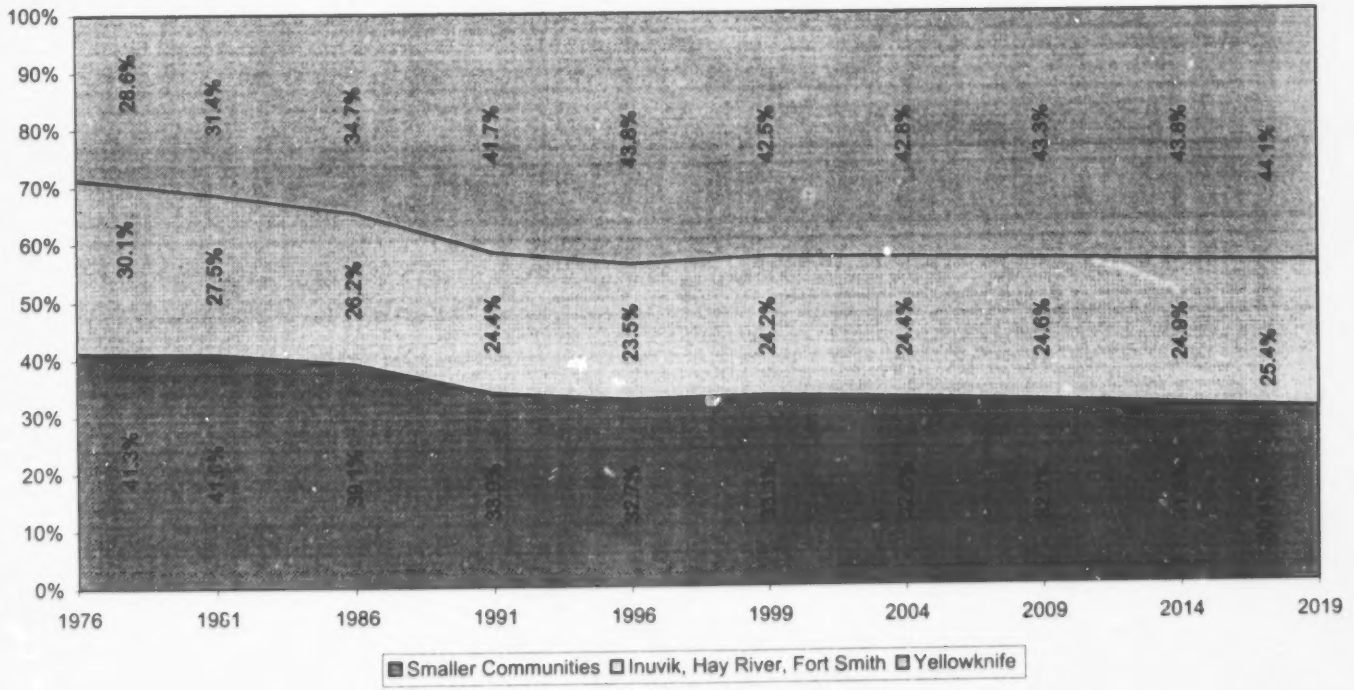
Prepared by: NWT Bureau of Statistics

Figure 1.3 Population Estimates & Projections Northwest Territories, 1981-2019



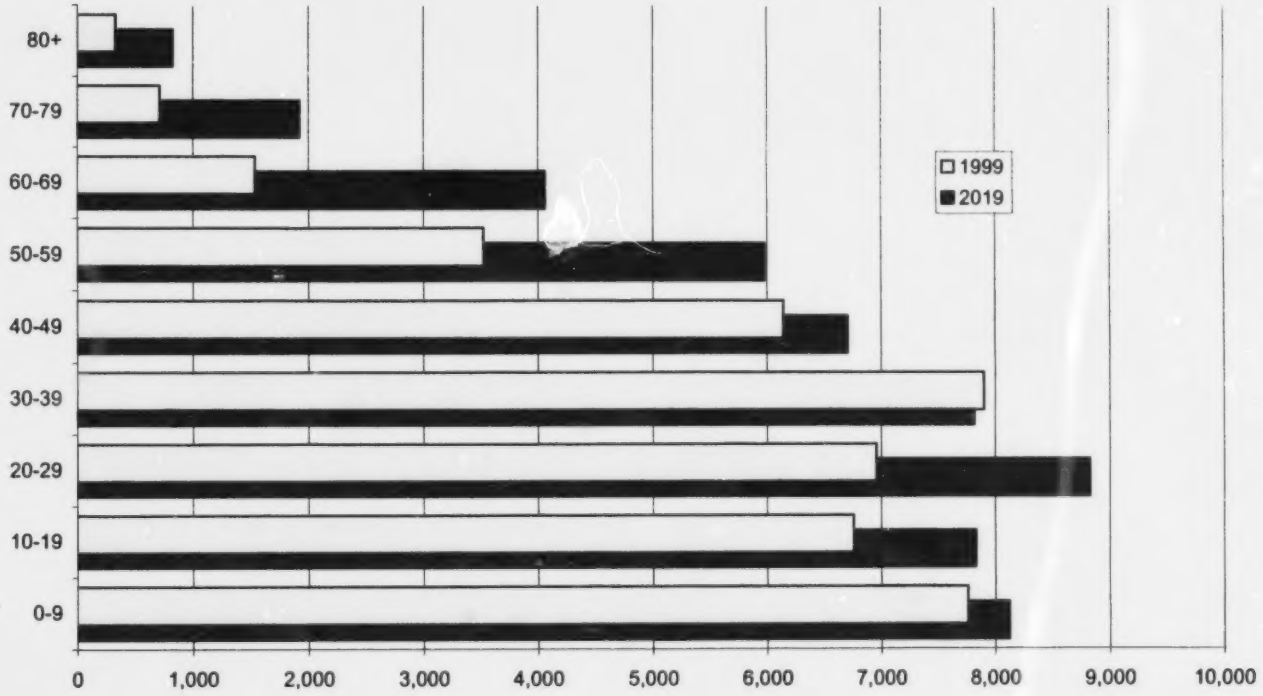
- *From a historical perspective, high population growth was replaced by population declines in the mid-1990's.*
- *Future growth is expected to settle at about 1.2% per year, although this could be impacted by non-renewable resource development .*

Figure 1.4 Population Share by Community Size Northwest Territories, 1976-2019



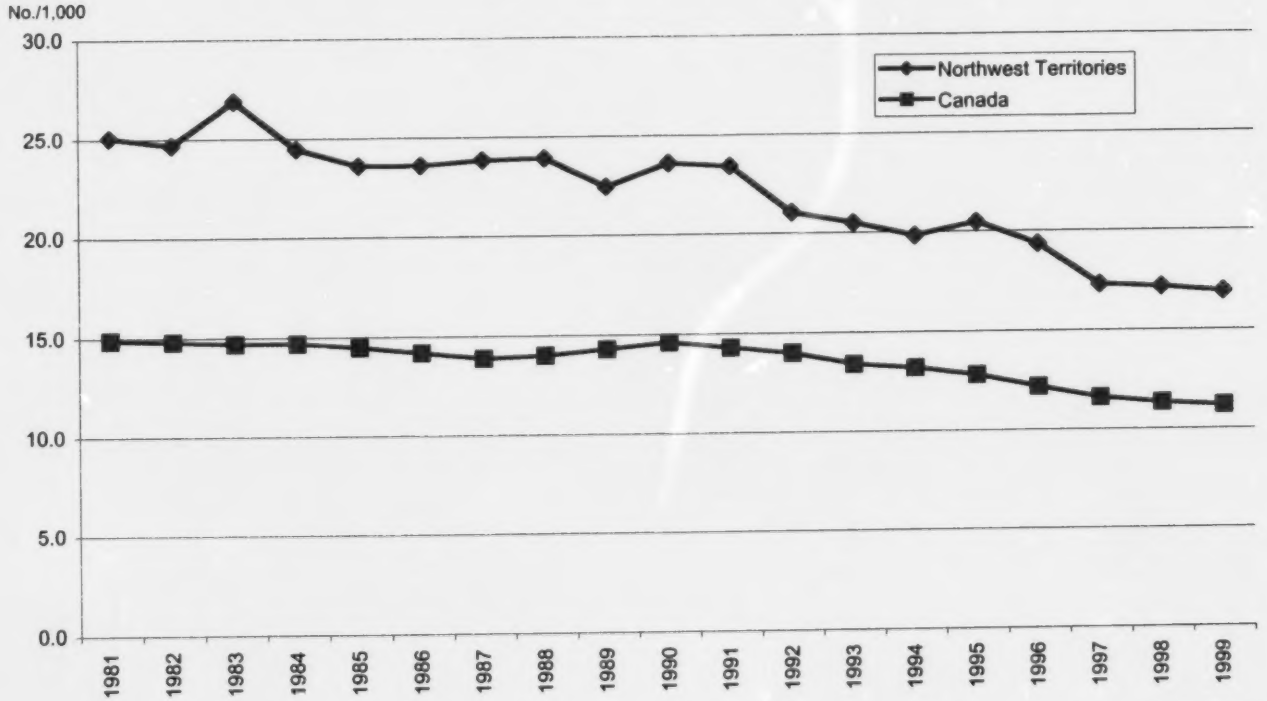
- *Historically, Yellowknife has been the fastest growing of NWT communities resulting in increased share of the overall population.*
- *This has leveled in the 1990's and the changes in shares are expected to be more steady in the future.*

Figure 1.5 NWT Projected Population, by Age 1999-2019



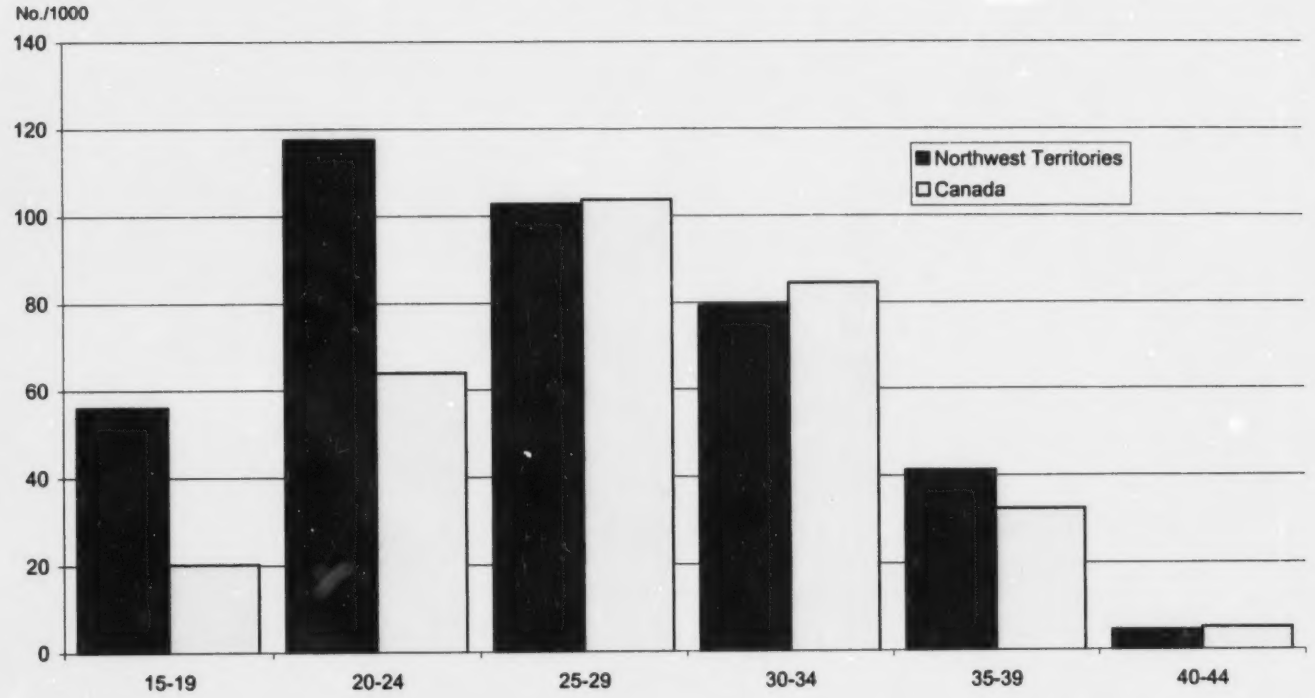
⇨ *Improved life expectancy and stability in the population will contribute to significant growth in older territorial residents in the next 20 years.*

Figure 1.6 Crude Birth Rate
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1981-1999



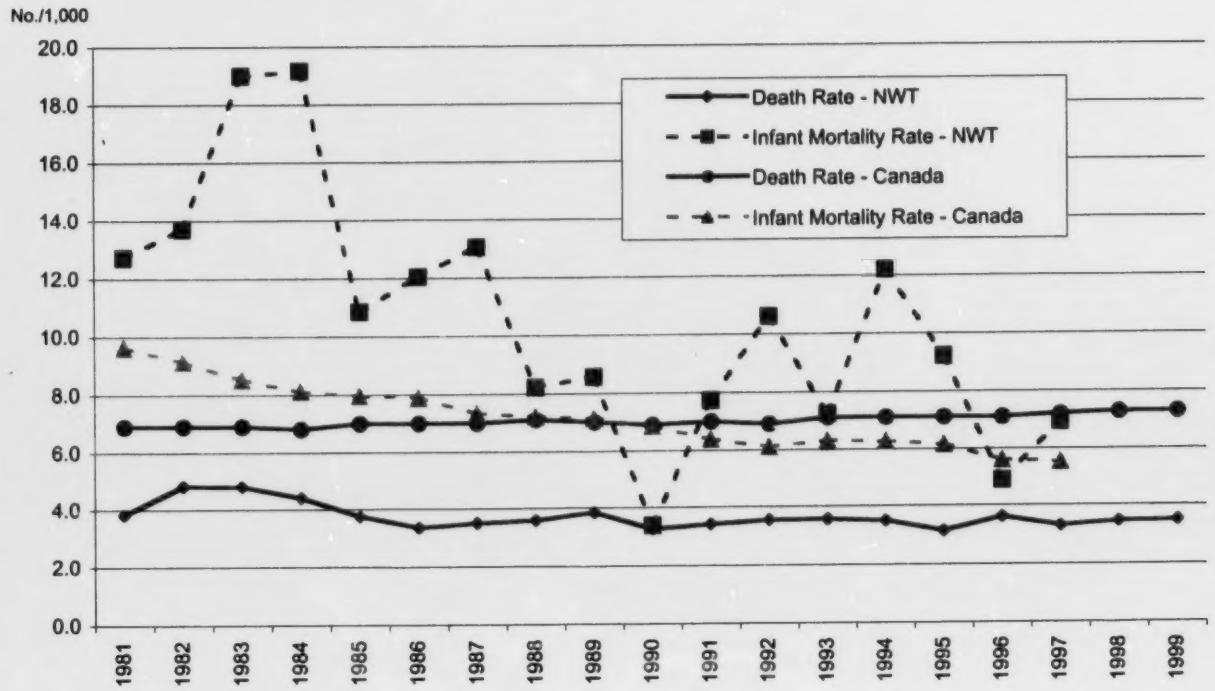
➪ *The birth rate in the NWT has been on the decline over the past 20 years. Although still higher than Canada, the gap has closed significantly in the past three years.*

Figure 1.7 Births per 1000 Females Northwest Territories & Canada



⇨ *However, the birth rate among young women still is more than double the Canadian average. After 25 years of age, our birth rates are very similar to Canada.*

Figure 1.8 Crude Death Rate & Infant Mortality Rate Northwest Territories & Canada, 1981-1999



⇨ *Our young population has meant a historically lower overall death rate than Canada. With small numbers infant mortality has been volatile on an annual basis in the NWT, although improvement since the early 1980's is apparent.*

2. Economic & Social Well-Being

- Overall, the size of NWT households has been declining, although overcrowding continues to be an issue. Adequacy (state of repair) of NWT housing needs improvement, while affordability seems to be less of an issue in the NWT than in the rest of Canada. For each indicator there seems to be significant variation by community type.

- Family structure in the Northwest Territories is not significantly different than for Canada. Incidence of lone parent families has been increasing. It is generally considered that lone parent families face additional challenges in income and labour force activity.

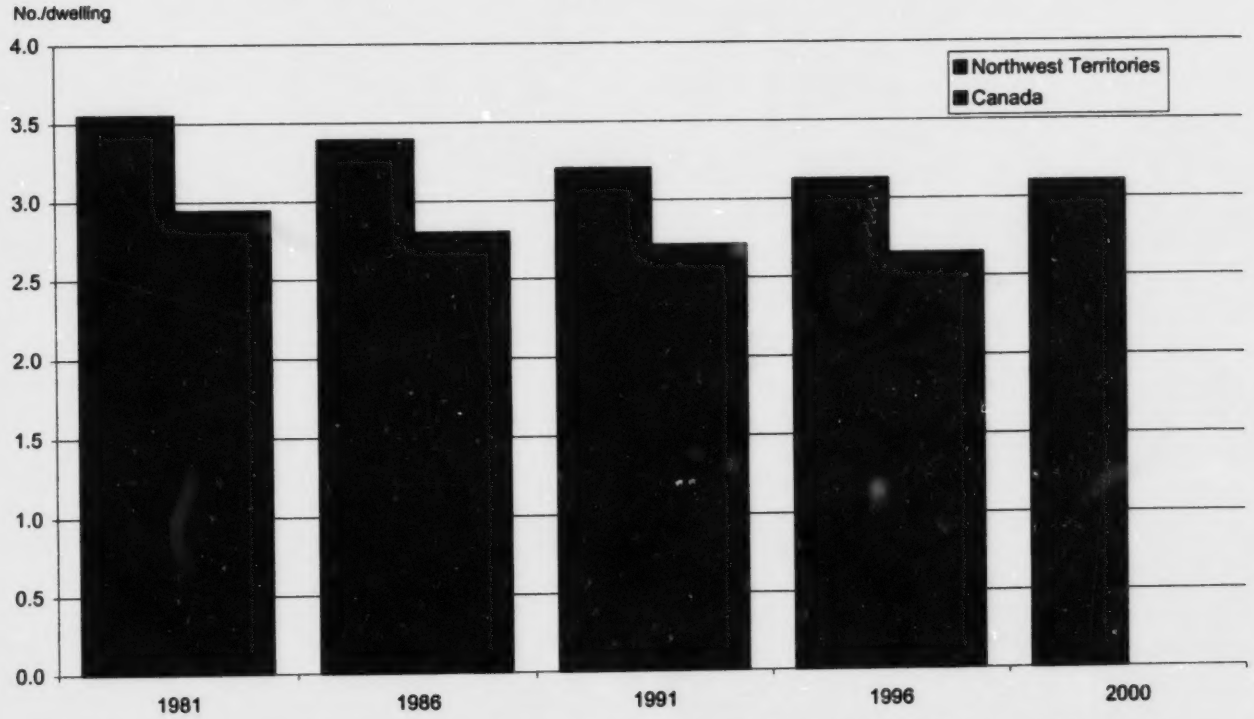
- Incomes in the Northwest Territories are significantly higher than in the rest of Canada. However, there are significant disparities between incomes in Yellowknife, the regional centers, and the rest of the communities.

- The percentage of the population receiving income support has remained relatively stable over the past 6 years at about 9% of the population. Considerable variations exist by community (mirroring the pattern of income) with approximately 16% of persons in smaller communities receiving income support, compared to 10% in the regional centers and 4% in Yellowknife.

- Offsetting higher incomes are significantly higher prices for consumer goods in NWT communities. Comparisons with Edmonton, indicate prices that range from about 20% higher in Yellowknife to over 80% higher in Paulatuk.

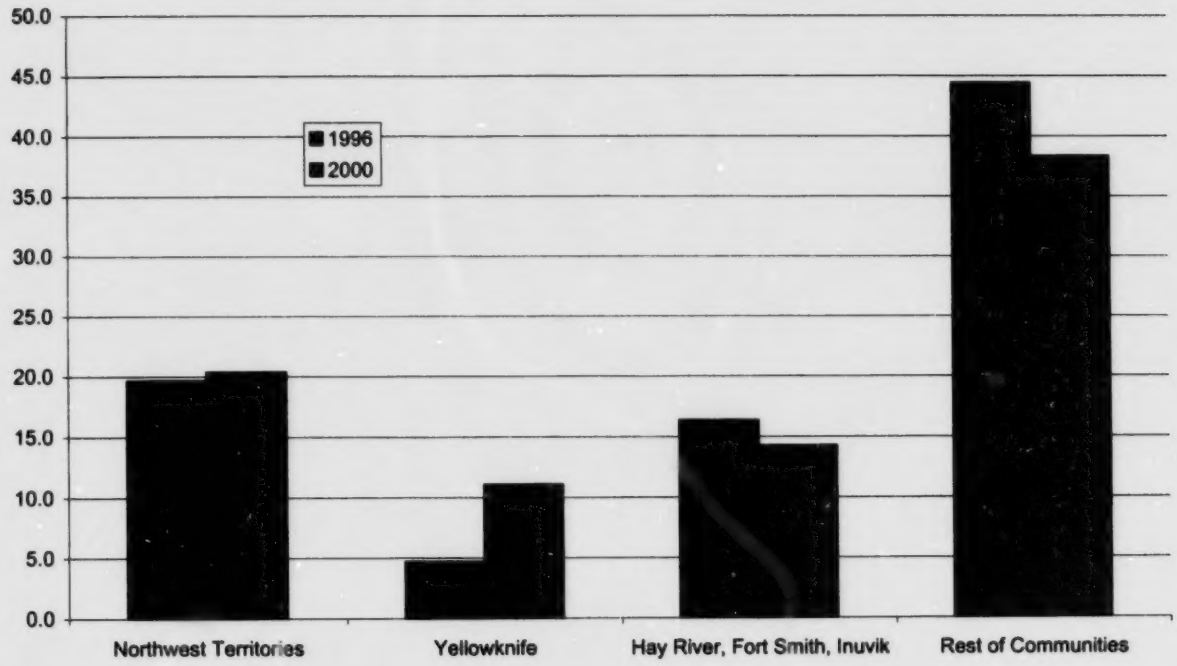
- The rates for property crimes have been declining in the Northwest Territories for the past 20 years. The rate for violent crimes have remained relatively stable at about 4 times the national rate.

Figure 2.1 Average Persons per Dwelling Northwest Territories & Canada, 1981-2000



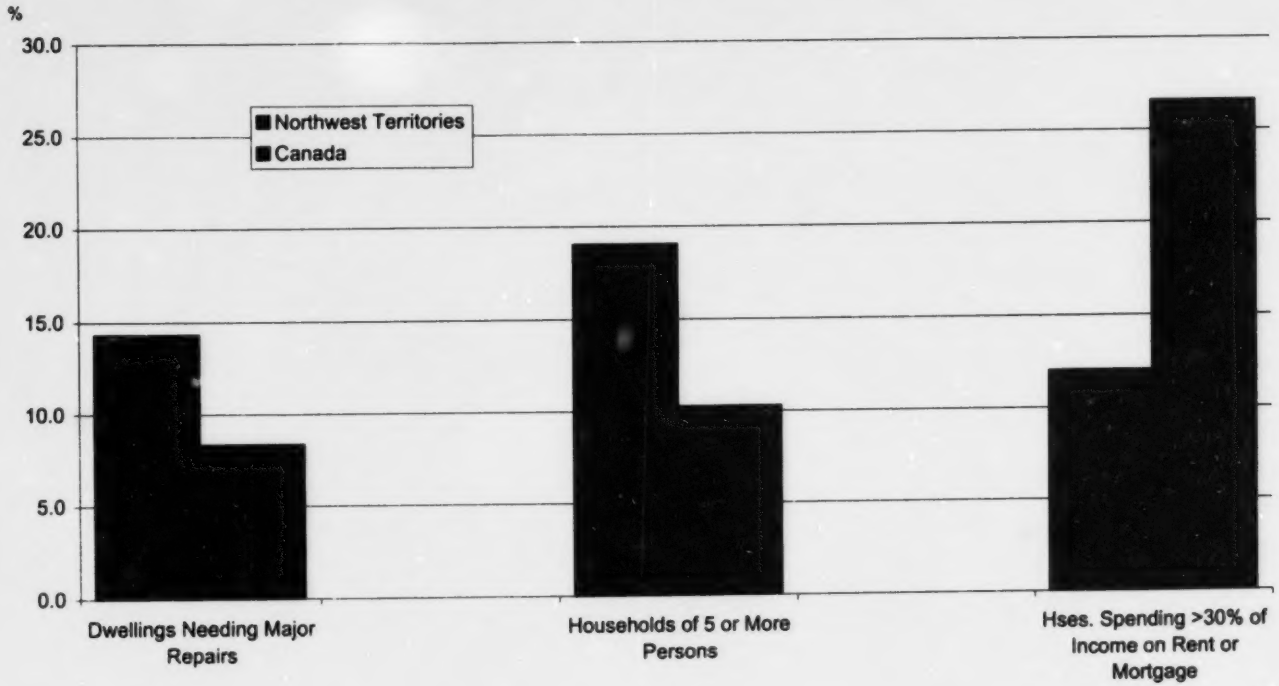
⇨ *There has been a steady decline in persons per household in the past 20 years.*

Figure 2.2 Core Housing Need Northwest Territories, 1996 & 2000



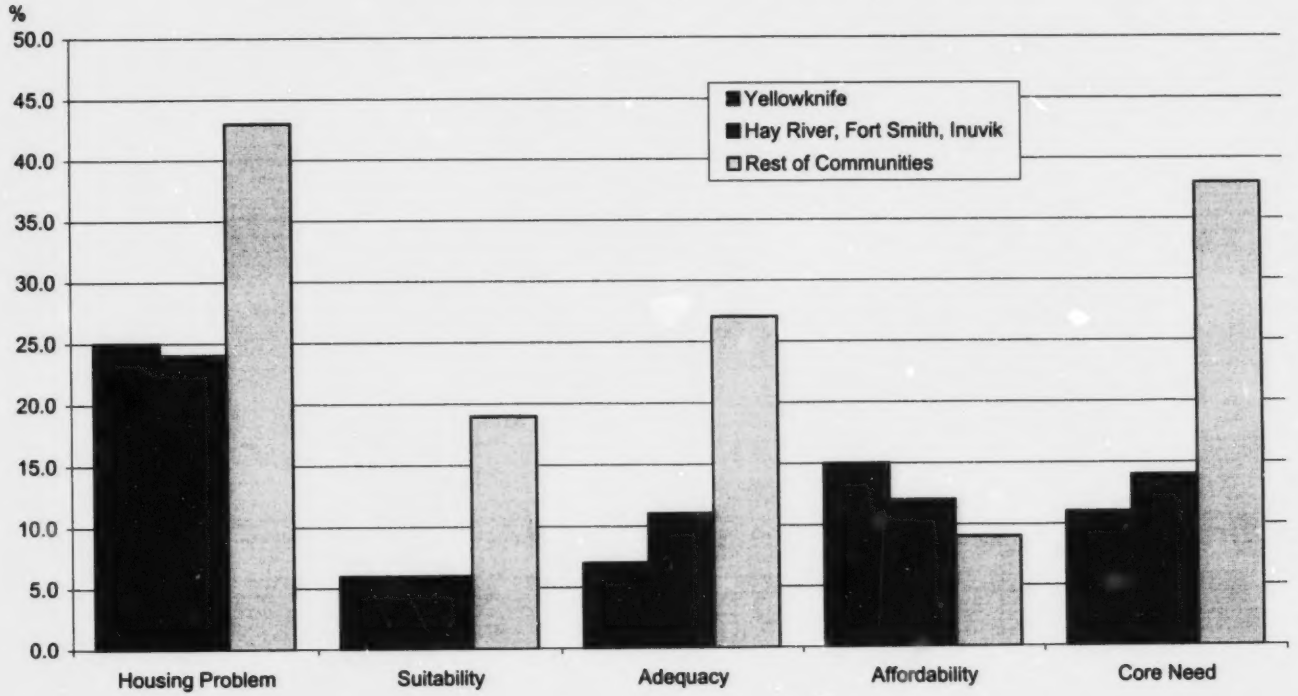
- *There was a slight increase in core housing need between 1996 and 2000 in the Northwest Territories*
- *Core need in Yellowknife increased between 1996 and 2000, while there was a decline in core need in the regional centers and in the smaller communities.*

Figure 2.3 Indicators of Housing Conditions Northwest Territories & Canada, 2000



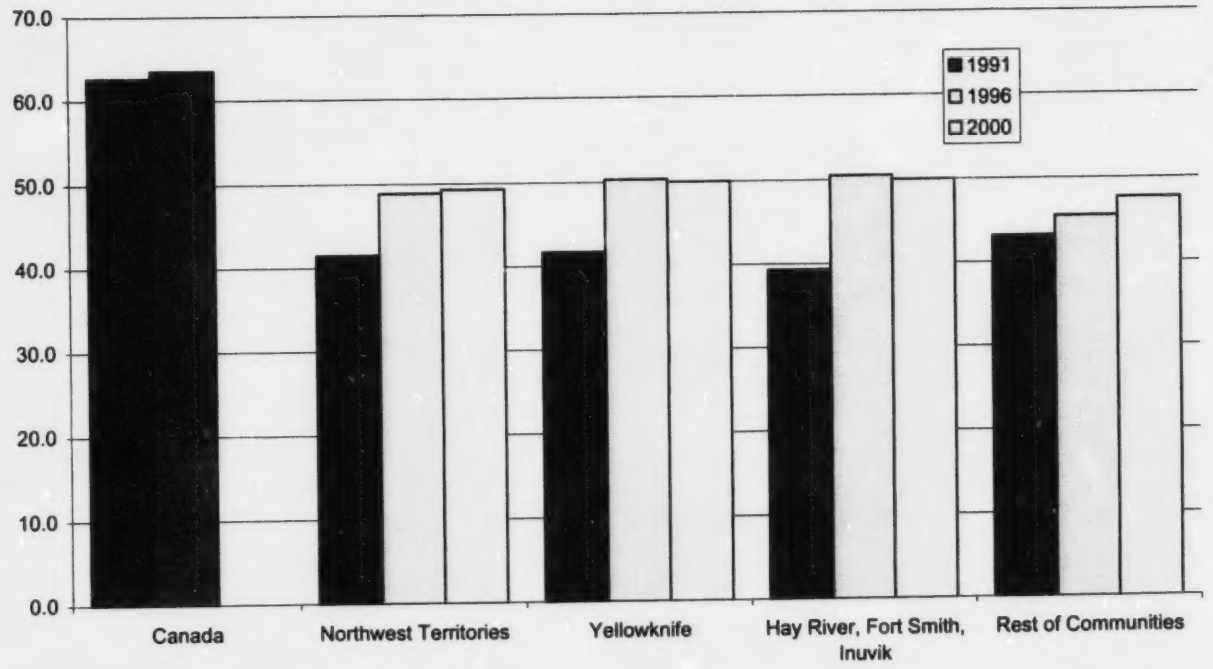
➪ *The proportion of households with adequacy and suitability problems are higher in the NWT than in Canada. However, there are more affordability problems found in the rest of Canada.*

Figure 2.4 Indicators of Housing Conditions, by Community Type Northwest Territories, 2000



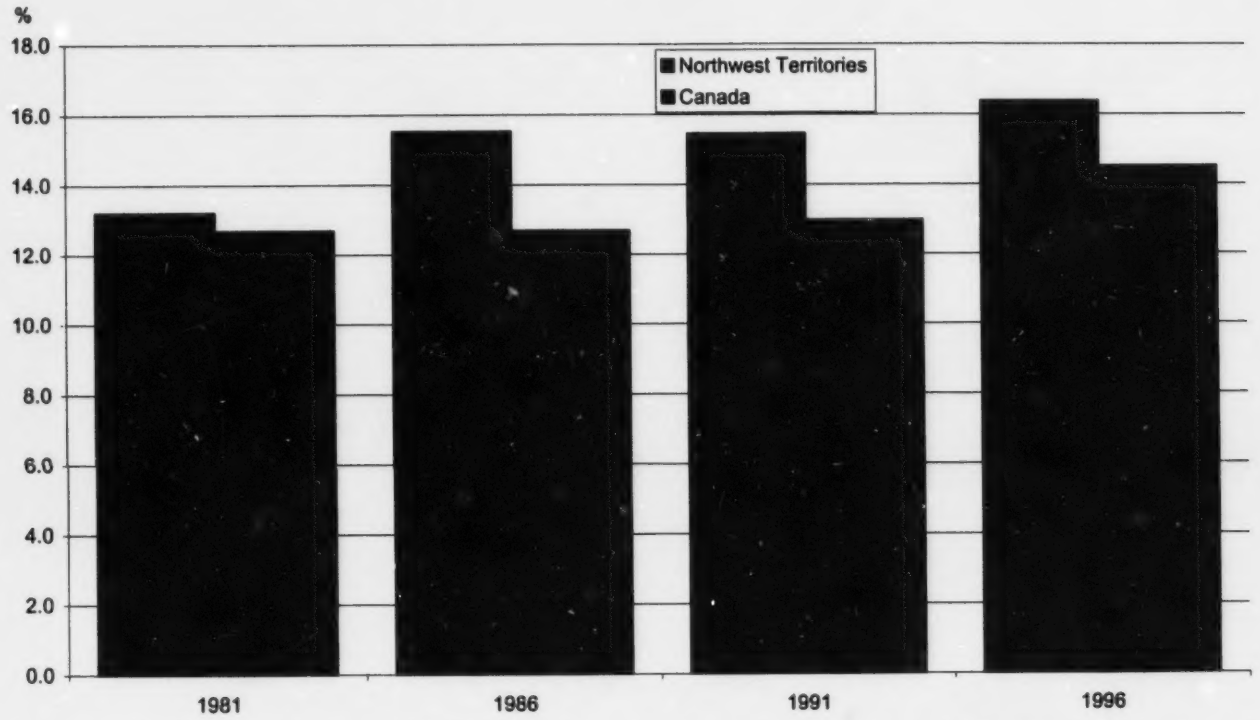
⇨ *There are significant variations in the type of housing problems that exist in NWT communities.*

Figure 2.5 Percentage of Owned Dwellings Northwest Territories & Canada, 1991-2000



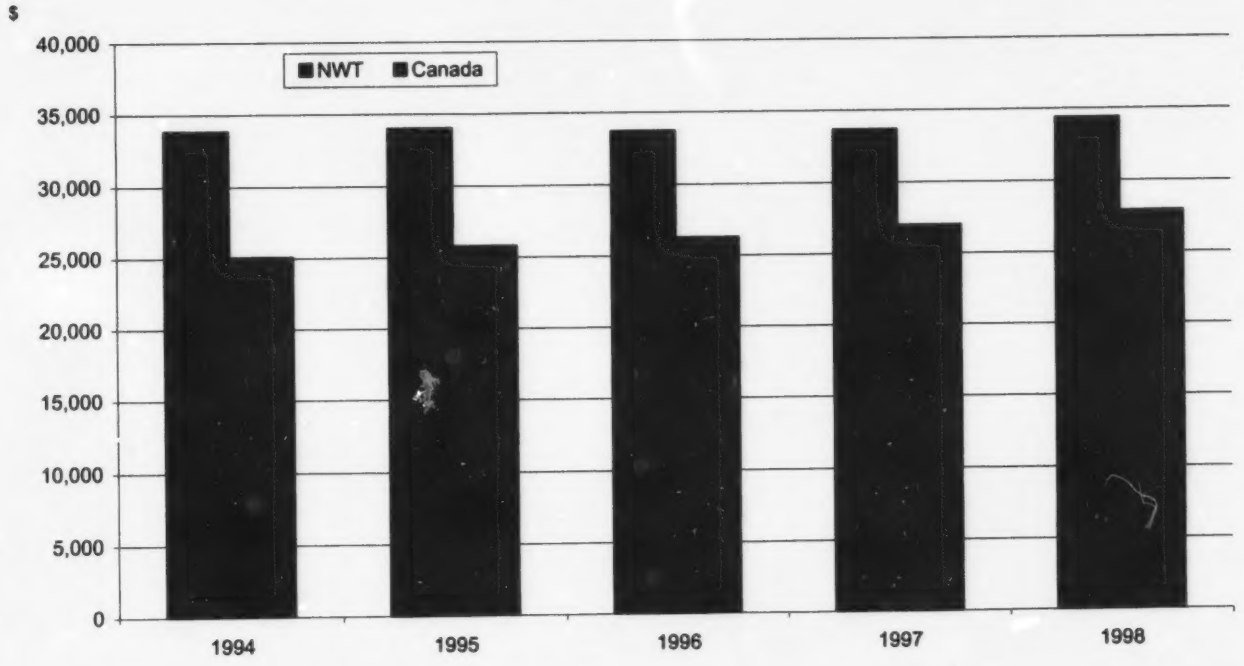
➪ *Almost 50% of dwellings are owned by one of the occupants in the NWT. The proportion of owned dwellings has continued to show increases in the smaller NWT communities.*

Figure 2.6 Lone Parent Families Northwest Territories & Canada, 1981-1996



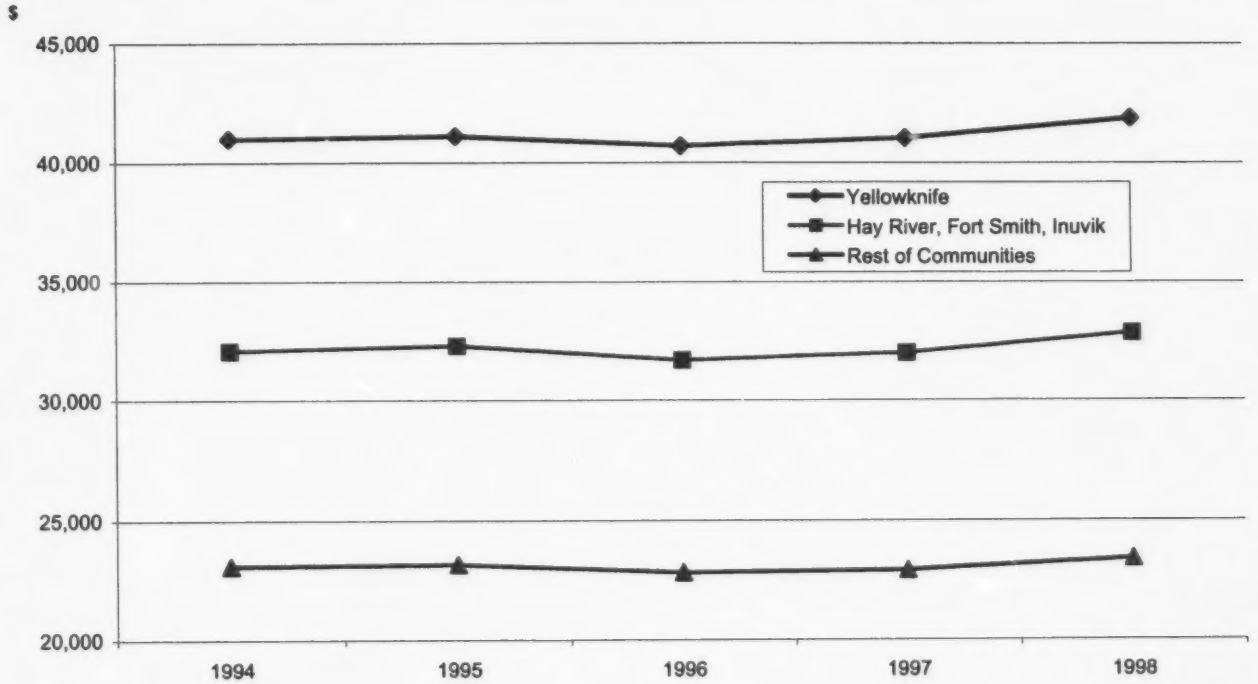
- *For both Canada and the Northwest Territories the percentage of families comprised of lone parent families has been steadily increasing over the past 15 years.*
- *Generally, lone parent families are considered to face greater challenges in terms of income and labour force participation.*

Figure 2.7 Average Income
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1994-1998



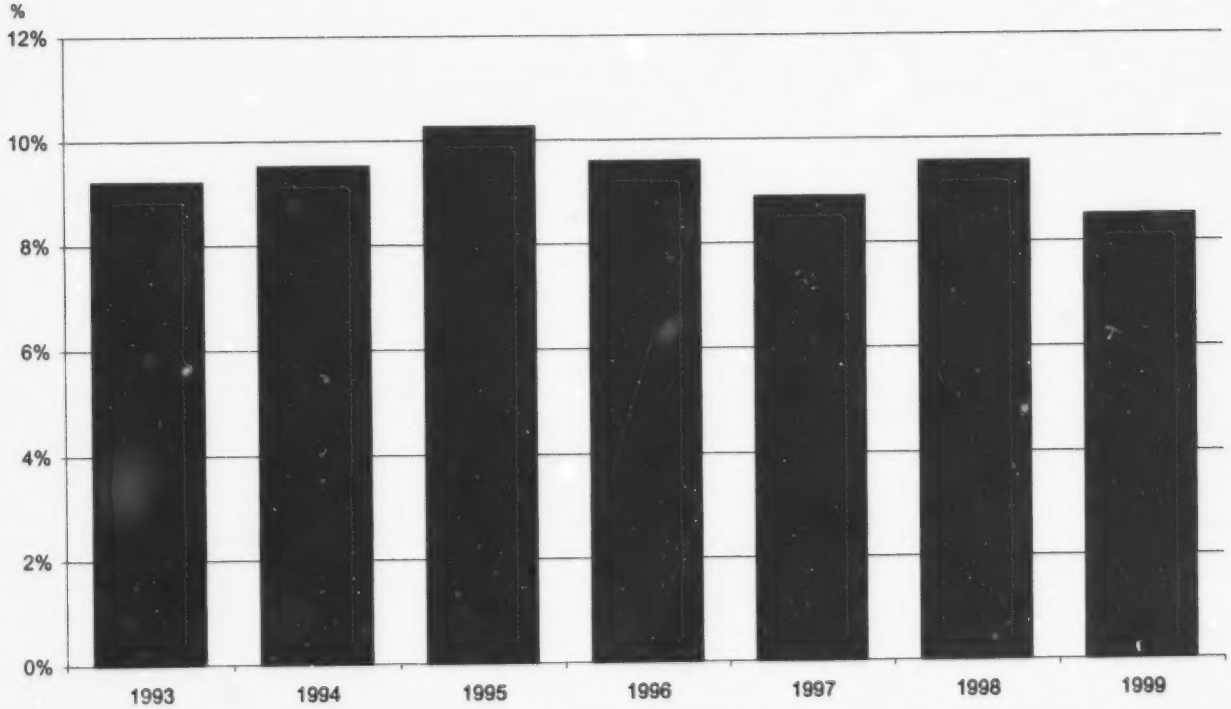
⇨ *Average income in the Northwest Territories remained quite stable between 1994 and 1998, increasing by 1.6%, while there was a 11.3% increase in average income in all of Canada.*

Figure 2.8 Average Income, by Community Northwest Territories, 1994-1998



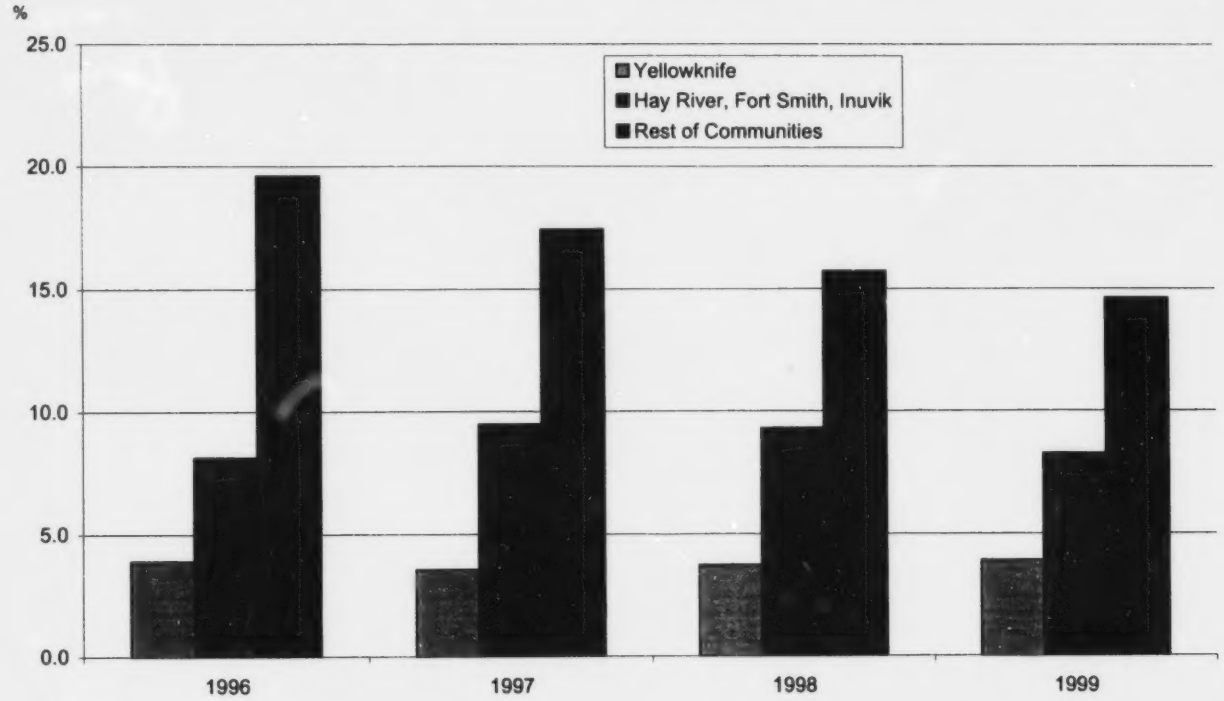
- *The stability in overall average income is reflected by type of community, although all types experienced a slight rise in average income in 1998.*
- *There is considerable variation in income by type of community in the Northwest Territories.*

Figure 2.9 Population Receiving Income Support Northwest Territories, 1993-1999



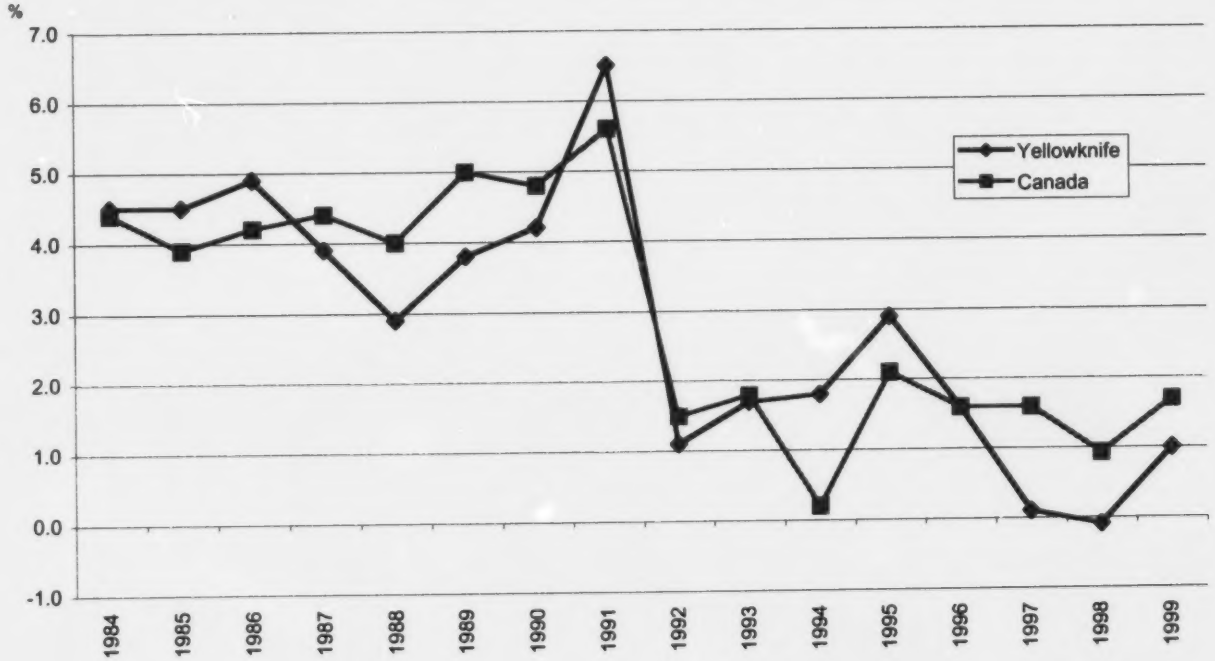
⇨ *The proportion of the territorial population receiving benefits from income support has remained steady at about 9% during the 1990's.*

Figure 2.10 Population Receiving Income Support, by Community Northwest Territories, 1996-1999



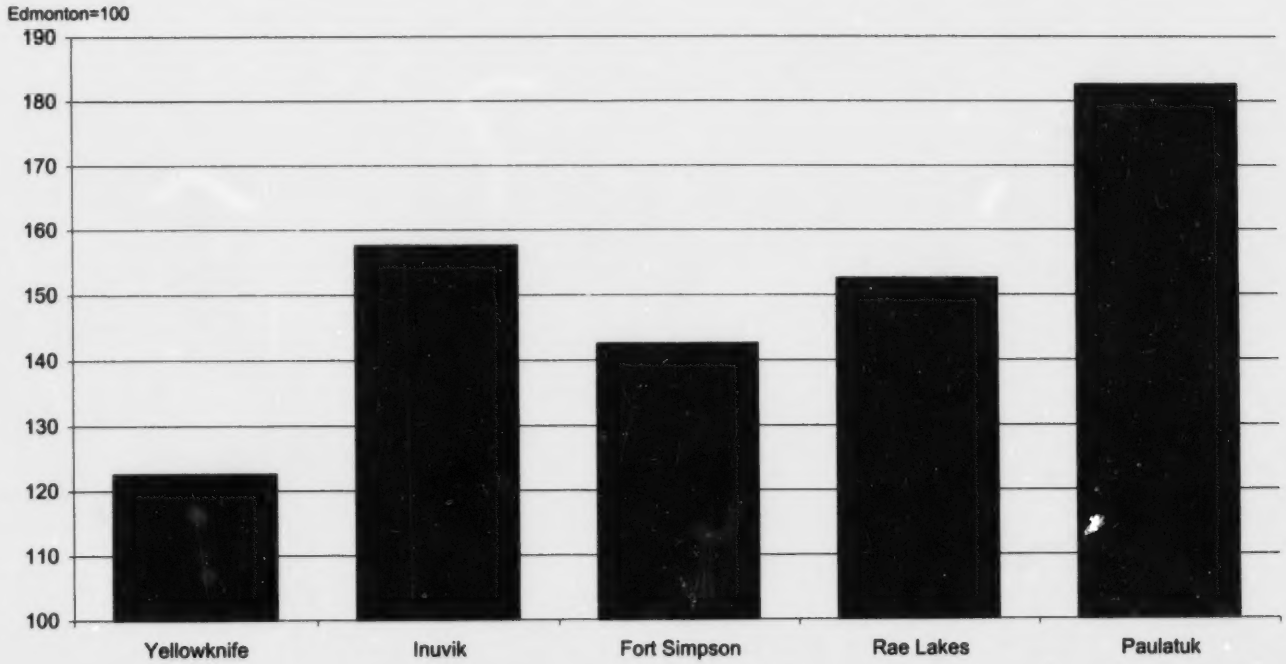
➪ *A decline in the proportion of residents receiving income support is apparent among smaller NWT communities. After increases between 1996 and 1998, the proportion of residents receiving income support in regional centers declined in 1999.*

Figure 2.11 All-Items Inflation Rate Yellowknife & Canada, 1984-99



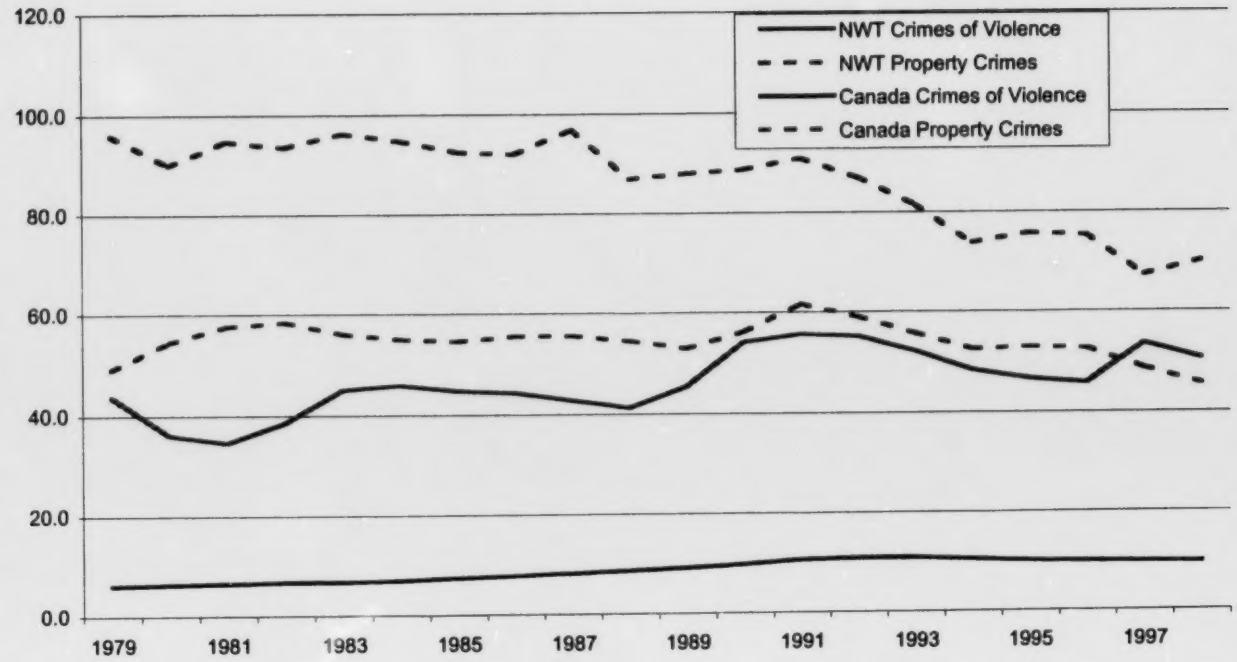
⇨ *Although there has been a jump in prices over the past year, inflation continues it low levels during the 1990's compared with the patterns of the 1980's.*

Figure 2.12 Living Cost Differentials Selected Communities, 1997



➪ *Although price increases have been relatively low, there continues to be significant differences in prices between NWT communities and Edmonton. This ranges from about 20% in Yellowknife to over 80% in Paulatuk.*

Figure 2.13 Crimes per 1000 Population Northwest Territories & Canada, 1979-1998



⇨ *Crime rates are significantly higher in the NWT compared with Canada. Property crimes have been declining significantly in the past 20 years in the NWT, while violent crimes have remained fairly steady.*

3. Education

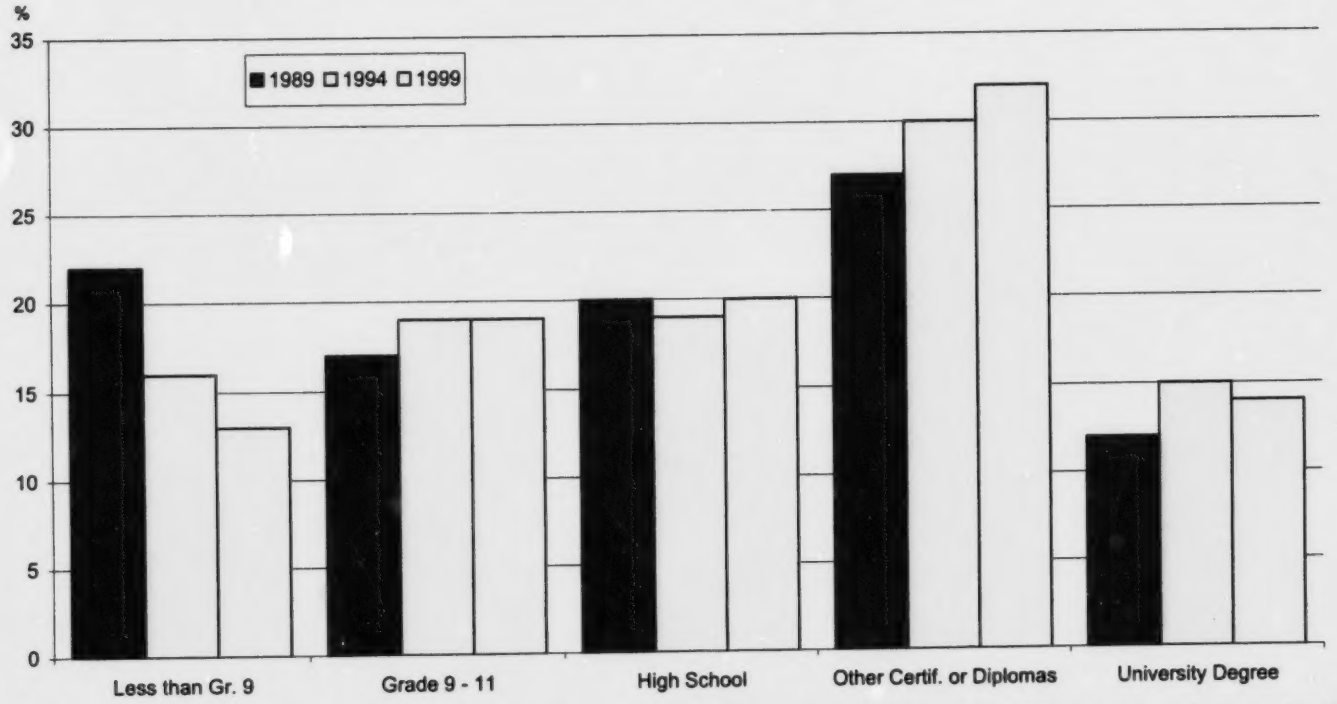
- There have been substantial improvements in the education levels of the territorial population. Between 1989 and 1999, the percentage of the population with at least grade 9 increased from 78% to 87%. The 1999 levels are comparable with the rest of Canada where 88% of the population have at least grade 9.

- Education levels among aboriginal residents still lag behind the territorial average. In 1999, some 74% of aboriginal persons had completed at least grade 9. This compares with 98% of non-aboriginals and 88%, overall for Canada.

- Both the territorial average graduation rate and the graduation rate for aboriginal persons have improved over the past five years.

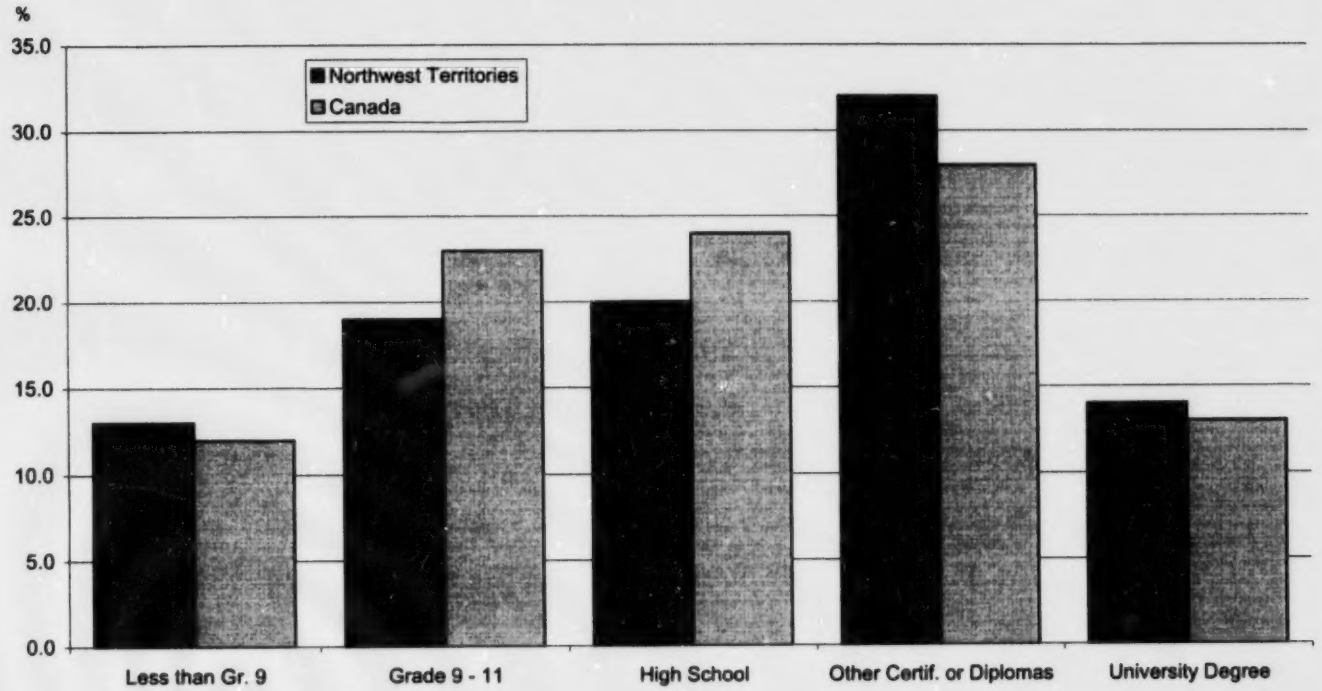
- Enrollment levels increased slightly in 1999, after being level for the previous three years.

Figure 3.1 Population 15 & Older by Highest Level of Schooling Northwest Territories, 1989 -1999



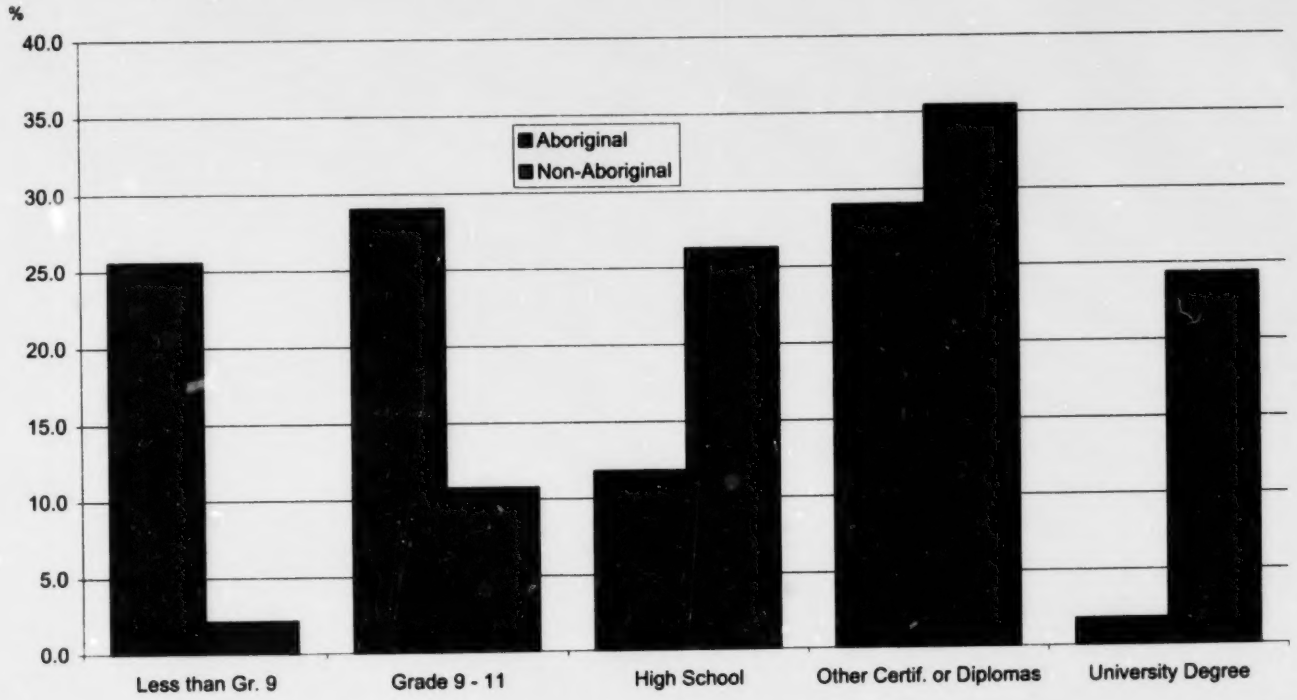
⇨ *An improvement in education levels in the NWT has been apparent. There have been significant declines in the proportion of our population with less than Grade 9, while those with some sort of post-secondary training has been increasing.*

Figure 3.2 Population 15 & Older by Highest Level of Schooling Northwest Territories & Canada, 1999



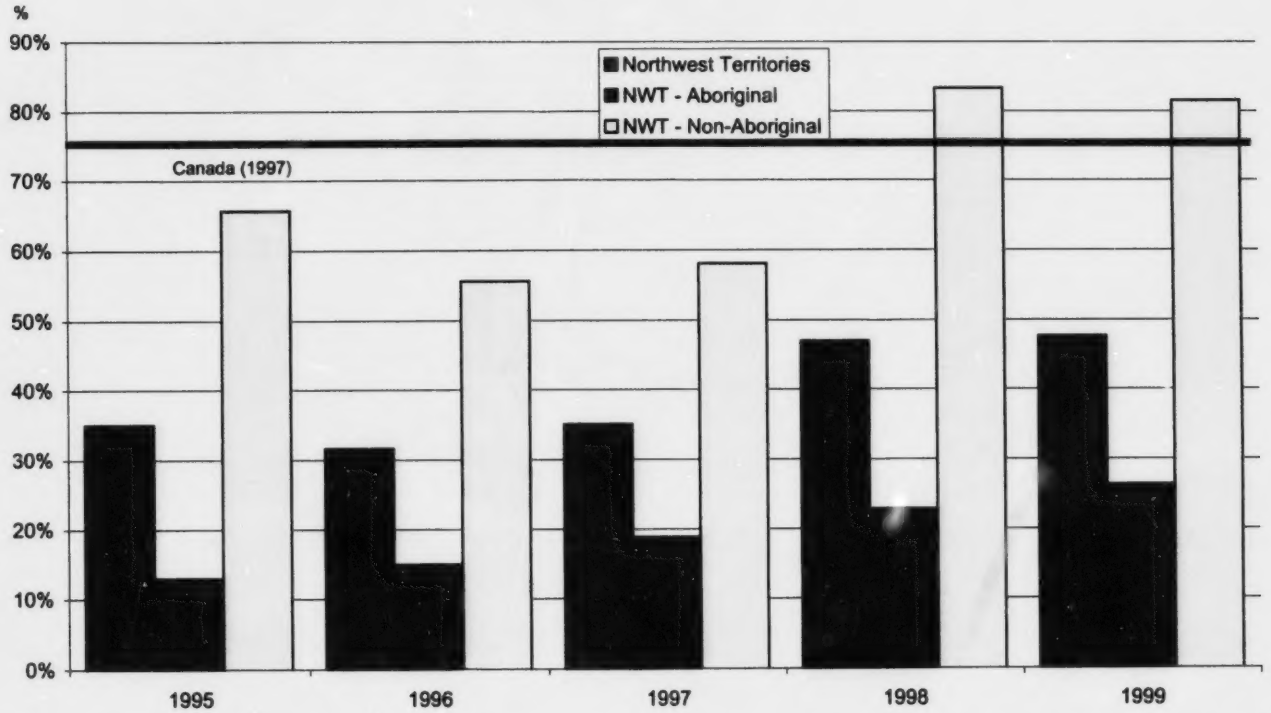
⇨ *The overall result has been that education levels in the NWT do not differ significantly from the Canadian average.*

Figure 3.3 Highest Level of Schooling, by Ethnic Group Northwest Territories, 1999



⇨ *However, significant variations in education levels continue to exist between aboriginal and non-aboriginal residents of the Northwest Territories.*

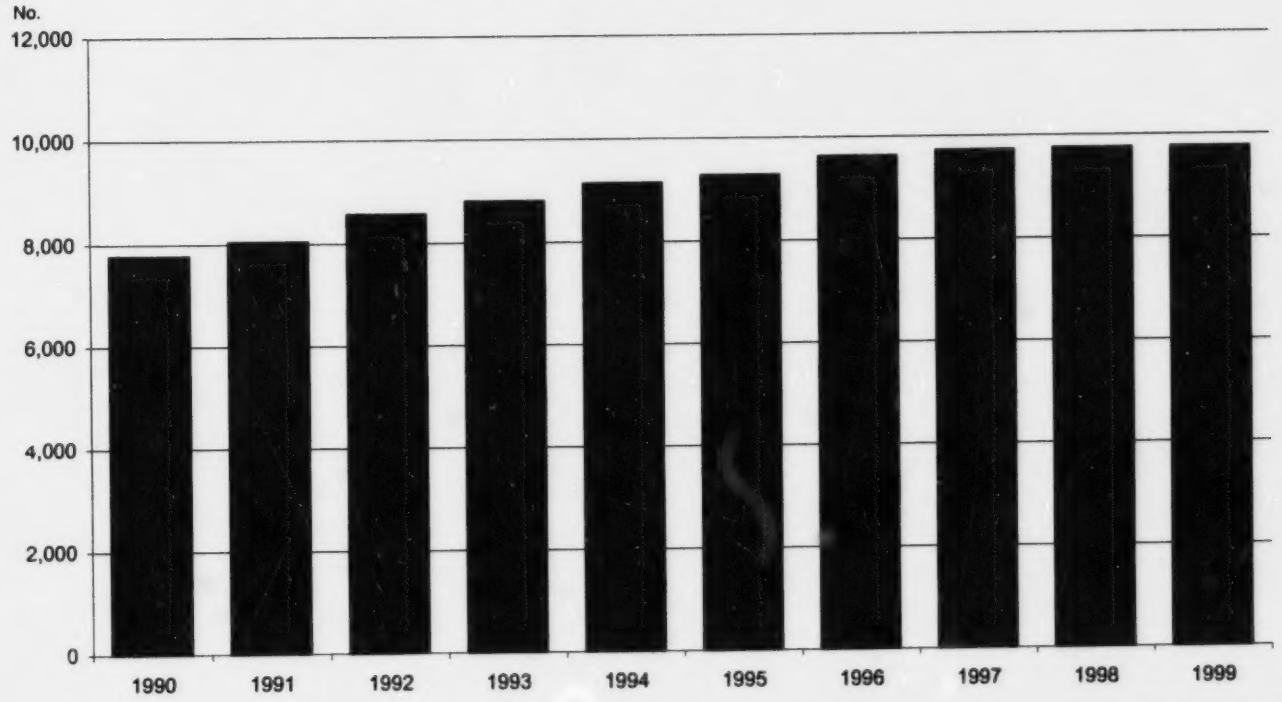
Figure 3.4 Graduates as a % of 18 Year Olds by Ethnicity Northwest Territories & Canada. 1995-1999



⇨ *The high school graduation rate again showed improvement in 1999 almost reaching 50%, however we continue to lag behind the Canadian average of approximately 75%.*

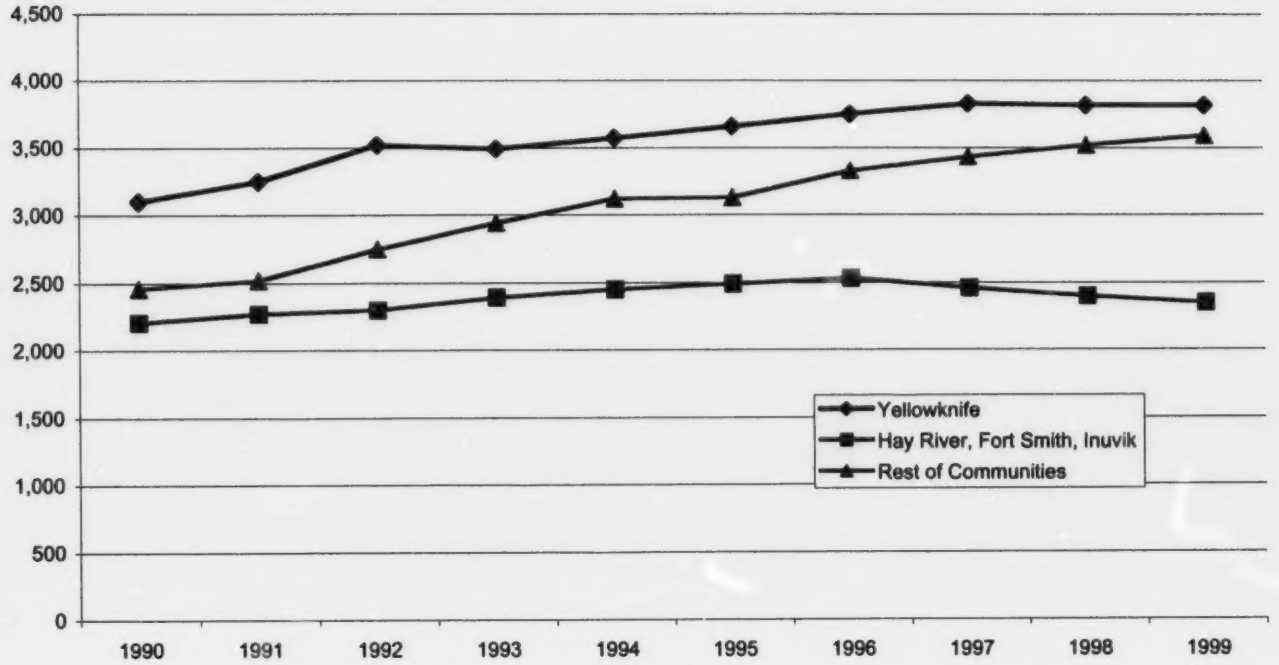
⇨ *The high school graduation rate among aboriginal people increased to 26% in 1999.*

Figure 3.5 School Enrollment Northwest Territories, 1990-1999



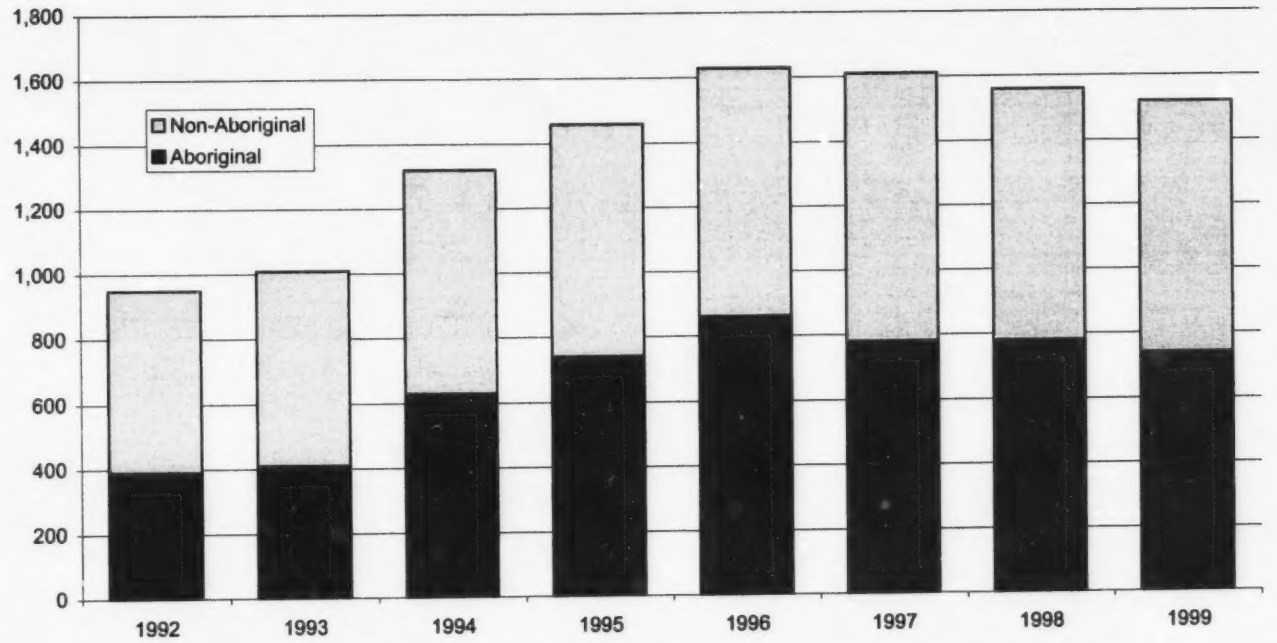
⇨ *School enrollments, like population, showed relatively little growth between 1995 and 1999.*

Figure 3.6 School Enrollment, by Type of Community Northwest Territories, 1990-1999



- *Enrollments in smaller NWT communities have shown steady increases averaging 4.3% per year between 1990 and 1999.*
- *Enrollments in Yellowknife and the regional centers have been more stable, particularly since 1995. Annual growth in enrollment has been 1.1% in Yellowknife and -1.4% in the regional center since 1995.*

Figure 3.7 Student Financial Assistance Recipients Northwest Territories, 1992-1999



- *Recipients of student financial assistance for post-secondary education grew from 950 in 1992 to around 1,600 in 1996. The count of recipients has declined slightly since then.*
- *The number of aboriginal recipients of student financial assistance doubled between 1992 and 1996 and has also declined slightly since then.*

Prepared by: NWT Bureau of Statistics

4. Health

- Overall, there have been substantial improvements in life expectancy in the Northwest Territories in the past 15 years. Life expectancy among aboriginal persons still lags about 4 years behind the Canadian average. Deaths caused by accidents, suicides and homicides average nearly twice the Canadian rate.

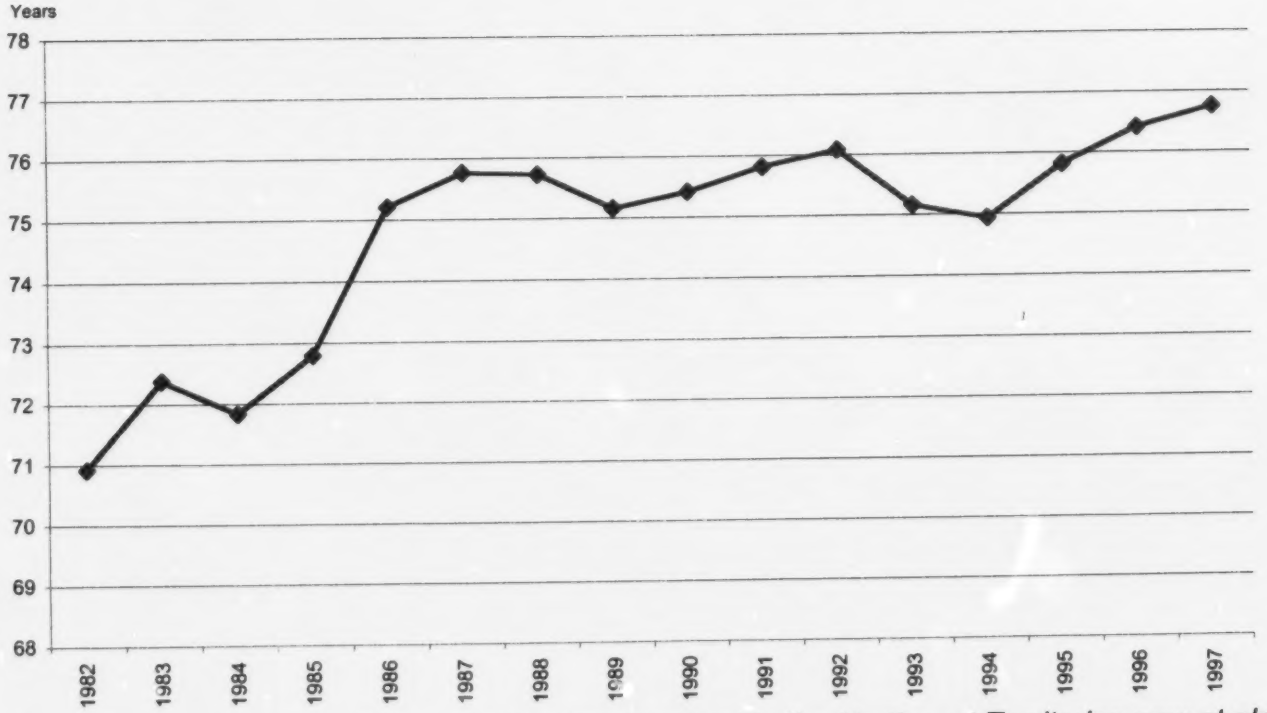
- Self-assessed health status (generally considered a good indicator over overall population health) shows the NWT population reporting lower percentages of "excellent or very good" compared with Canada at almost all age levels.

- Rates of cigarette smoking are 22% higher than for Canada. This difference is consistent among all age categories.

- Although frequency of alcohol consumption is somewhat lower in the Northwest Territories compared with Canada, the rate of heavy drinkers is almost double that for Canada and differences are most apparent in older age categories.

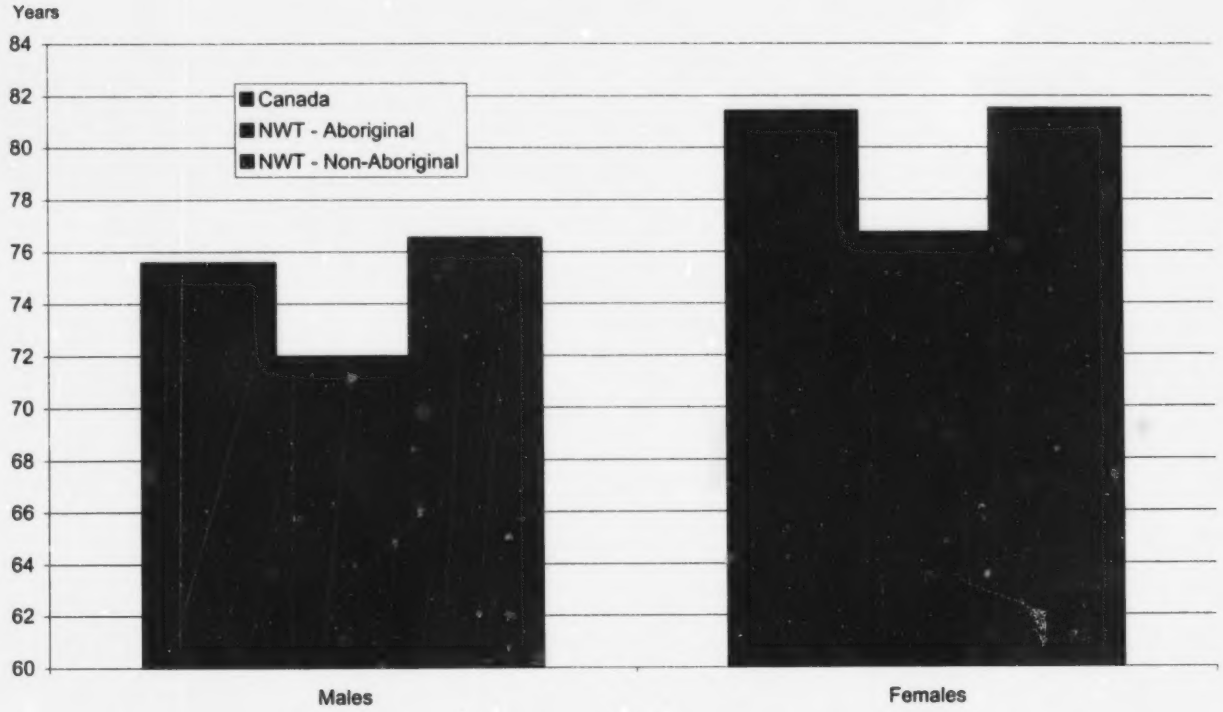
- Involvement in physical activities in the Northwest Territories is reported higher than in the rest of Canada. However, overall approximately 23% of the population 12 years of age and older are considered active.

Figure 4.1 Overall Life Expectancy from Birth Northwest Territories, 1982 -1997



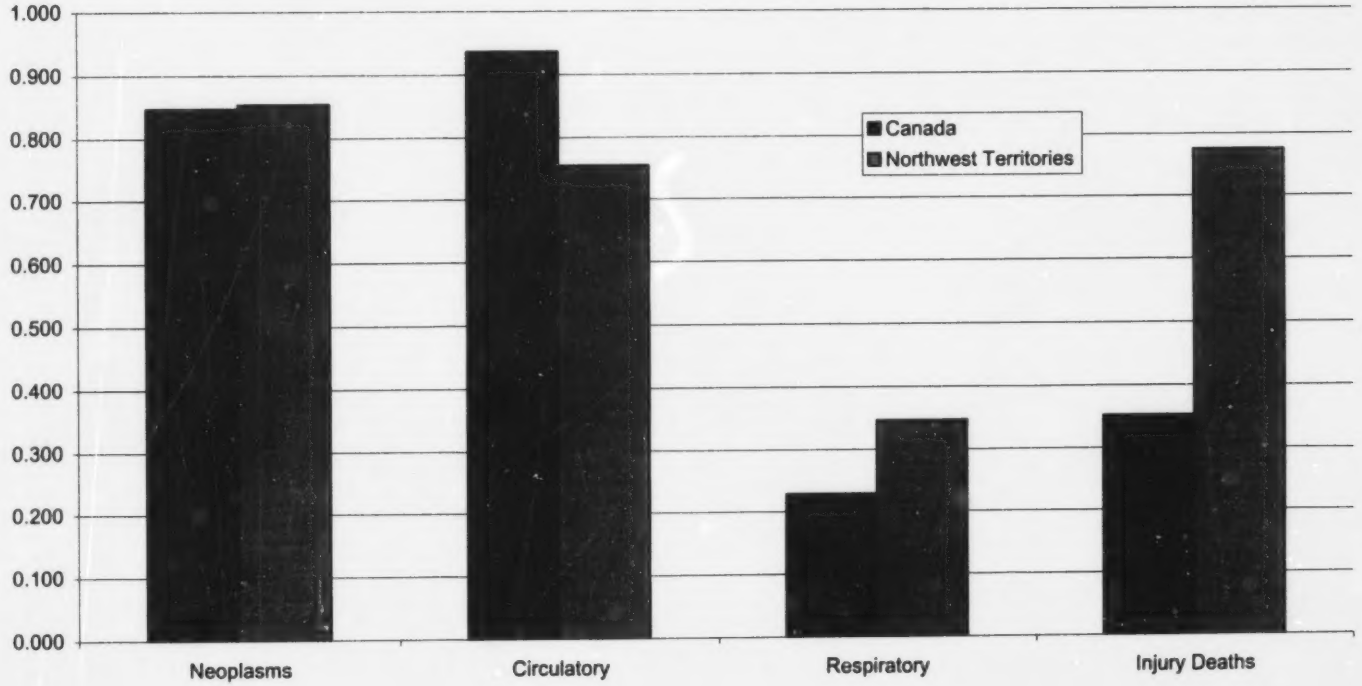
⇨ *Life expectancy continues to show improvement in the Northwest Territories now at almost 77 years. Overall, there has been improvement of almost 6 years in the past 20 years.*

Figure 4.2 Life Expectancy by Sex & Ethnicity Northwest Territories & Canada, 1997



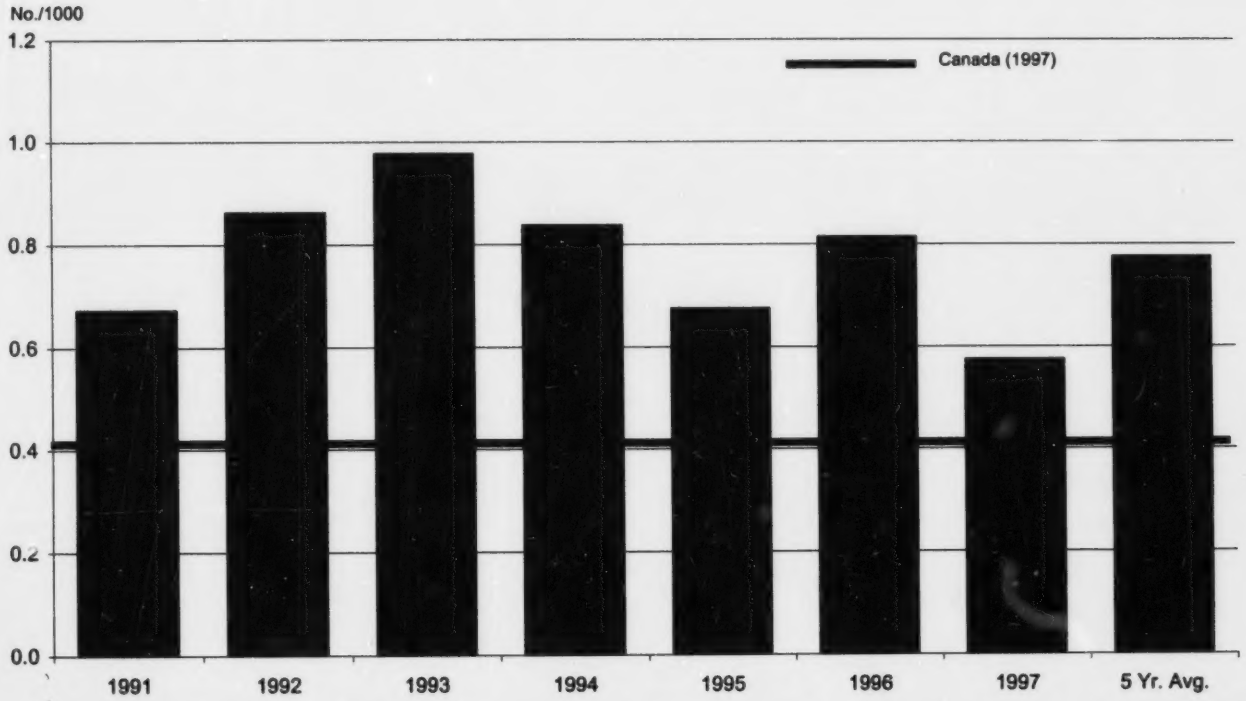
➪ *As is the Canadian pattern, life expectancy in the NWT is higher for females than for males. Aboriginal life expectancy, while improving, still is approximately 3.6 years less for males and 4.7 years less for females than the Canadian average.*

Figure 4.3 Death Rate, by Leading Causes Northwest Territories & Canada, 1993-97



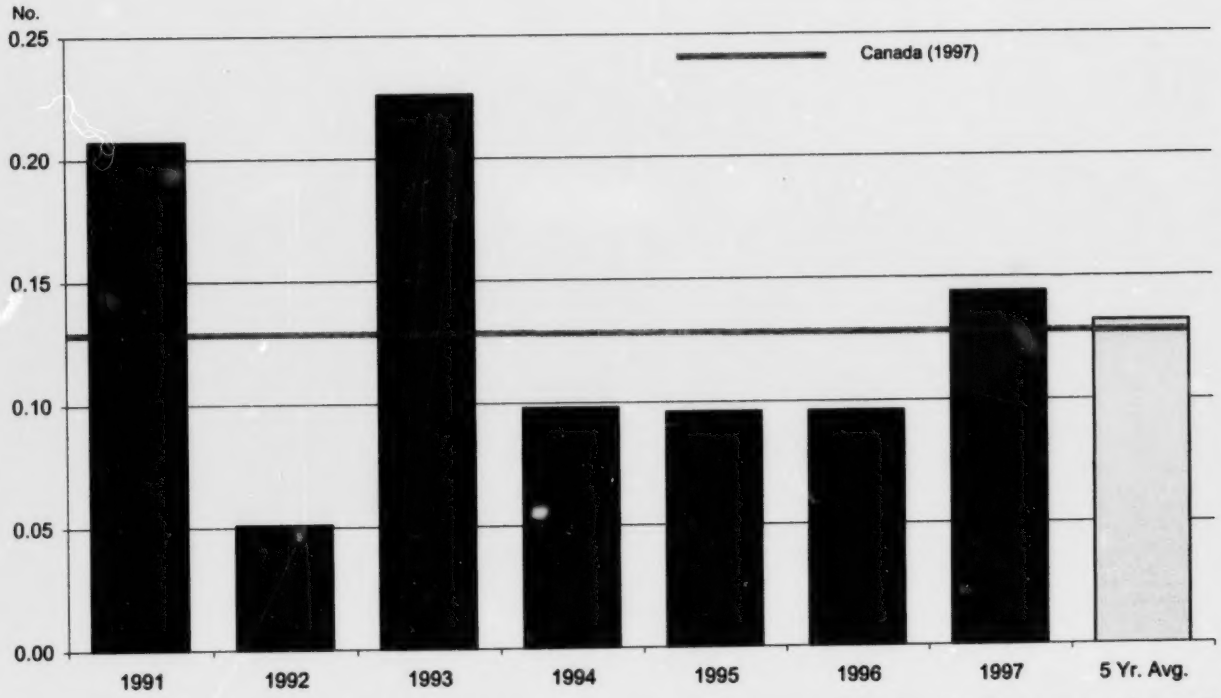
- *Age standardized death rates show cancers, injury deaths, heart disease, and respiratory problems as leading causes of death.*
- *Injury deaths, which includes deaths by accidents, suicides and homicides, are significantly more common in the NWT than in Canada.*

Figure 4.4 Injury Death Rate per 1000 Population Northwest Territories & Canada, 1991-1997



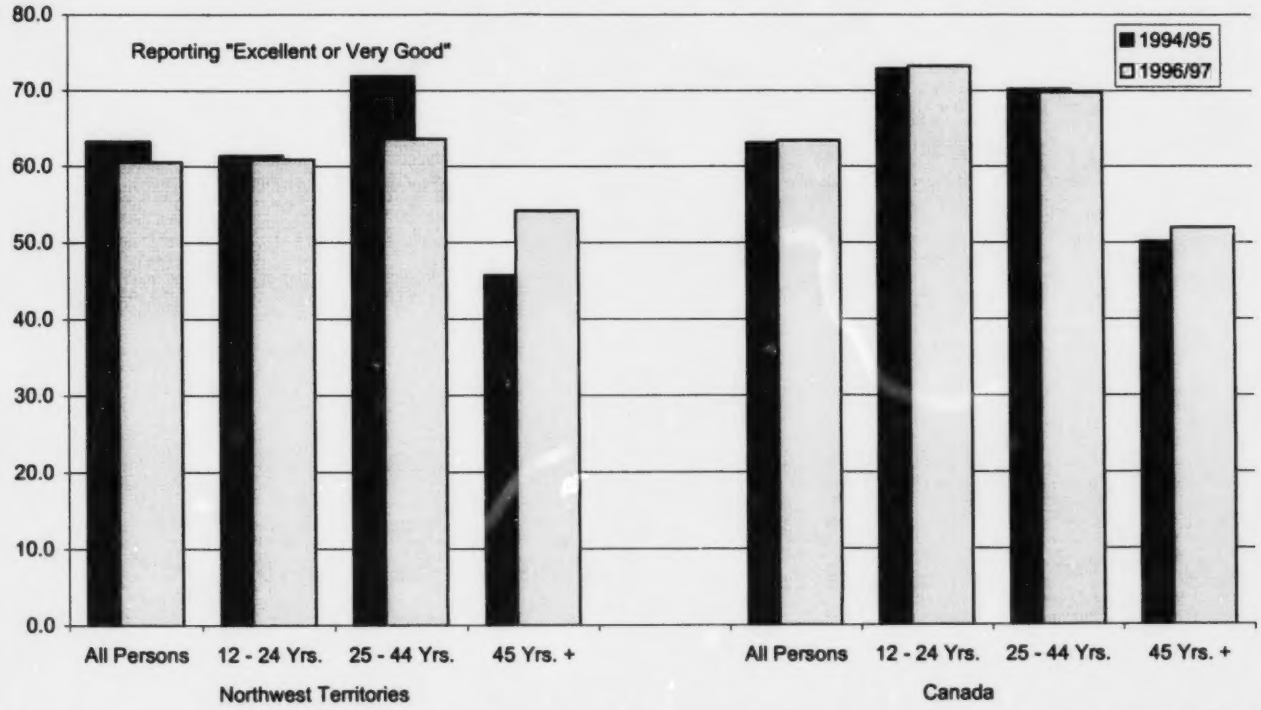
Injury deaths, which include accidents, homicides and suicides, continue to be a concern in the territory as the rate exceeds national averages.

Figure 4.5 Suicides per 1000 Population Northwest Territories & Canada, 1991-1997



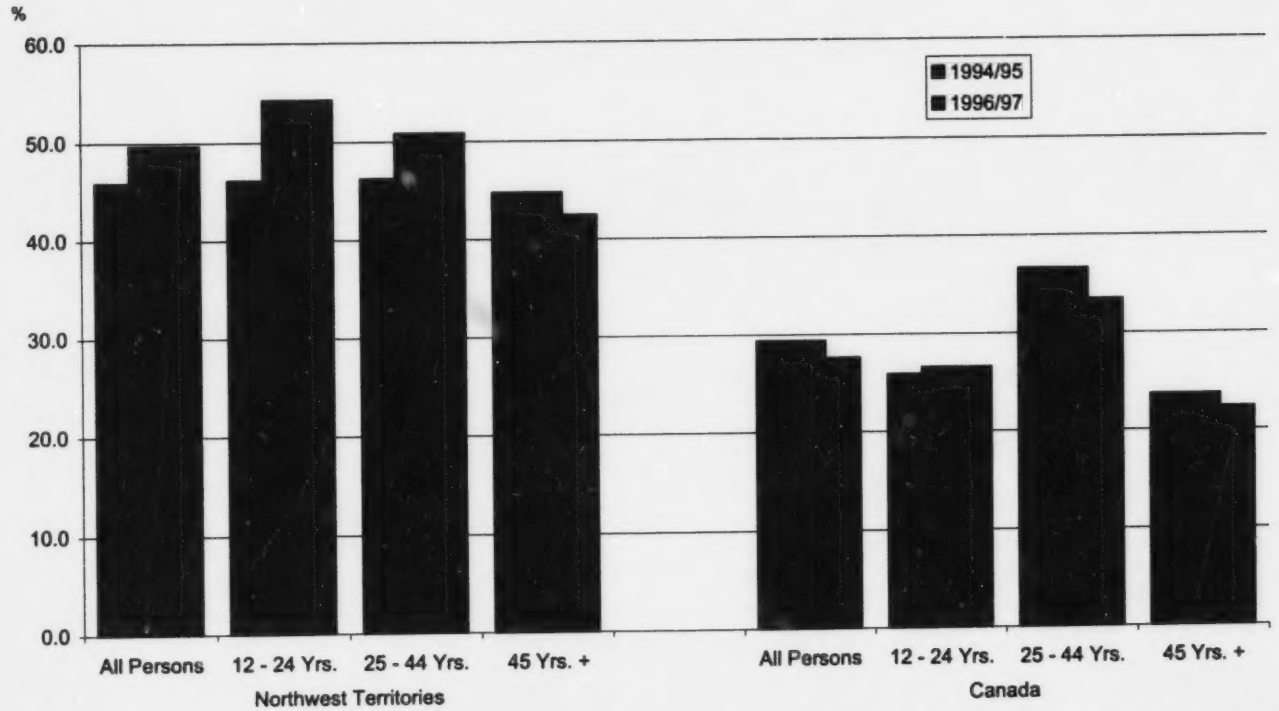
➪ *The suicide rate in the NWT is very similar to the rest of Canada. The annual number of suicides in the NWT is relatively small so annual volatility can be expected.*

Figure 4.6 Self-Assessed Health Status, by Age Category Northwest Territories & Canada, 1994/95 & 1996/97



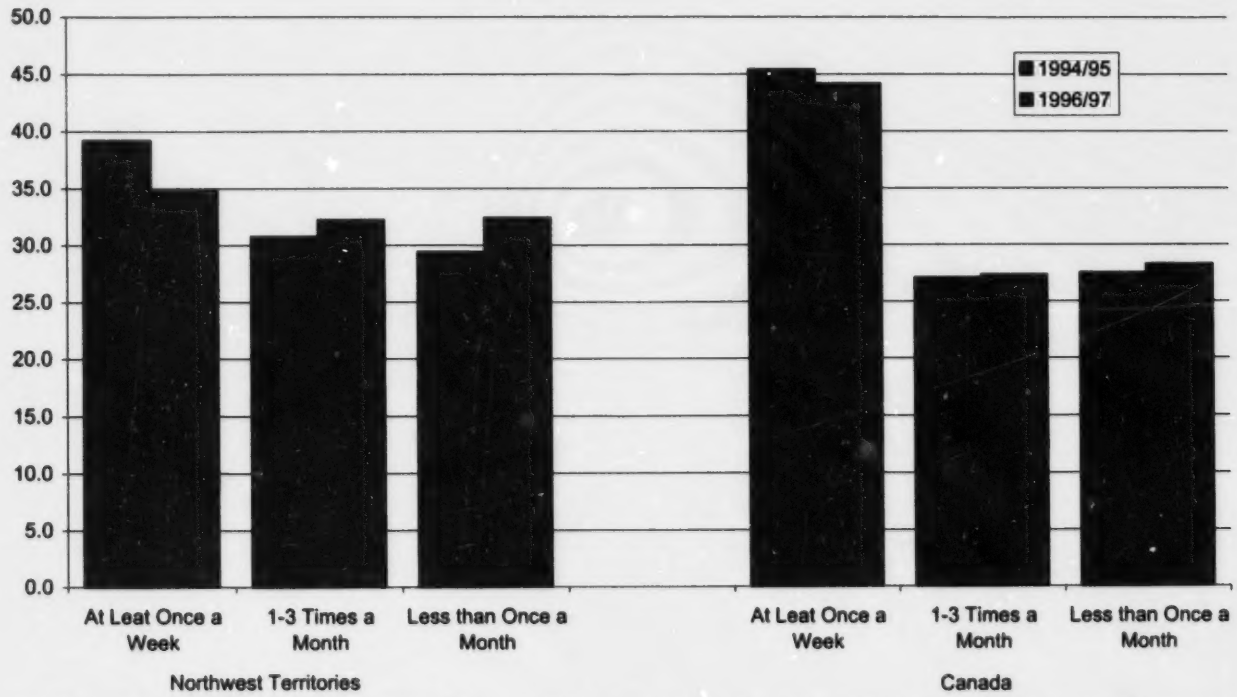
⇨ *Self-assessed health status shows that the overall percentage of persons reporting excellent or very good health was similar between 1994/95 and 1996/97. Our rates remain very similar to the rest of Canada.*

Figure 4.7 Incidence of Cigarette Smoking Northwest Territories & Canada, 1994/95 & 1996/97



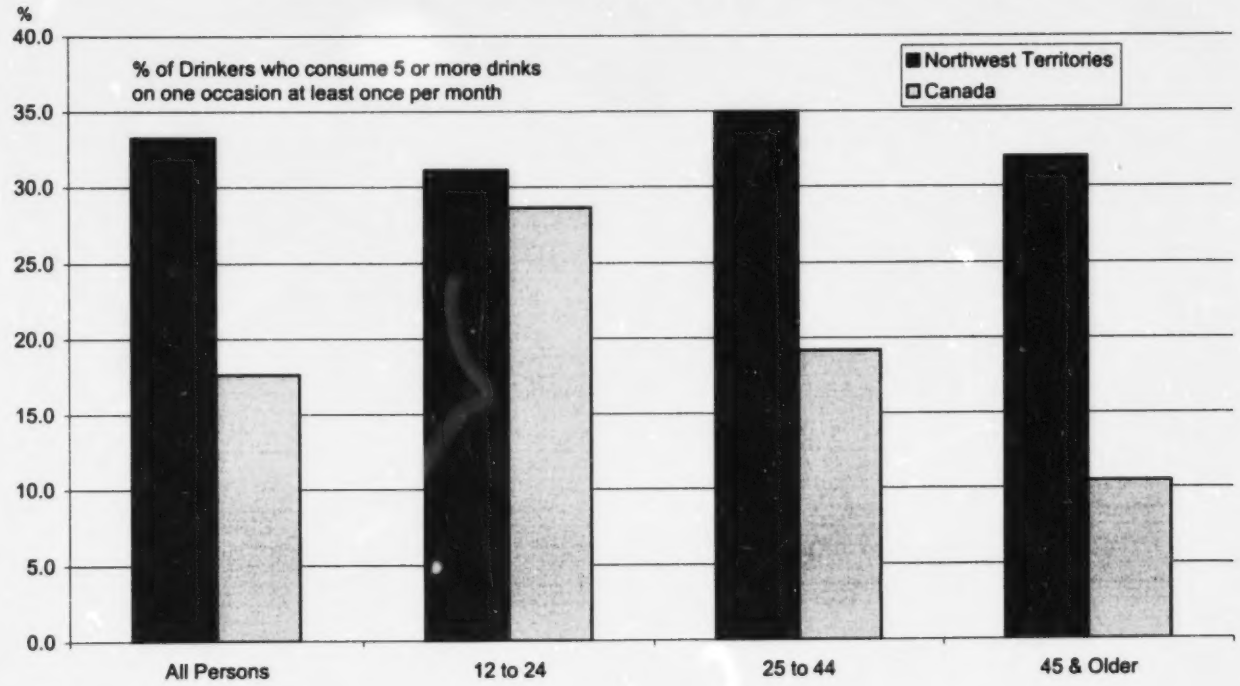
⇨ *Rates of cigarette smoking continue to be significantly higher than for the Canada. Among youth, about 1/2 of NWT youth smoke compared with 1/4 in Canada.*

Figure 4.8 Frequency of Alcohol Consumption in Past 12 Months Northwest Territories & Canada, 1994/95 & 1996/97



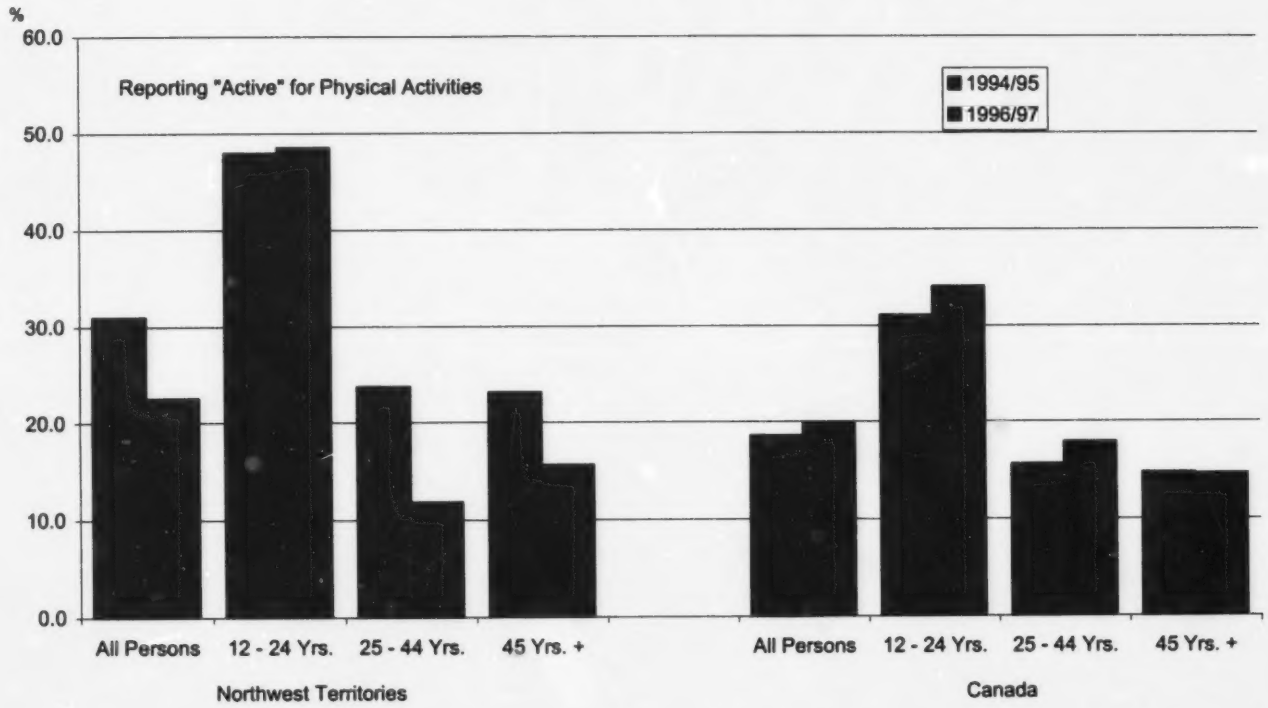
⇨ *Looking at frequency of drinking, NWT residents tend to drink less frequently than for the rest of Canada. The proportion of weekly drinkers dropped between 1994/95 and 1996/97.*

Figure 4.9 Frequency of Heavy Alcohol Consumption Northwest Territories & Canada, 1996/97



- *Our pattern of alcohol consumption in the NWT indicates we are more likely to drink at least five drinks at one time, compared with the rest of Canada.*
- *Although rates of "heavy drinking" are similar to Canada for our youth, the rates for the rest of the NWT population is considerably higher than in the Canadian average.*

Figure 4.10 Physical Activity Index, by Age Category Northwest Territories & Canada, 1994/95 & 1996/97



⇨ *Although the level of physical activity in the NWT appears to have dropped between 1994/95 and 1996/97 in the NWT, our overall rates remain higher than for Canada. This is particularly true of our youth.*

5. Labour Force Activity

- Although there are seasonal effects to consider when comparing information from the Census (June) and the NWT Labour Force Survey (January - February), it appears that overall employment rates have increased since 1984.

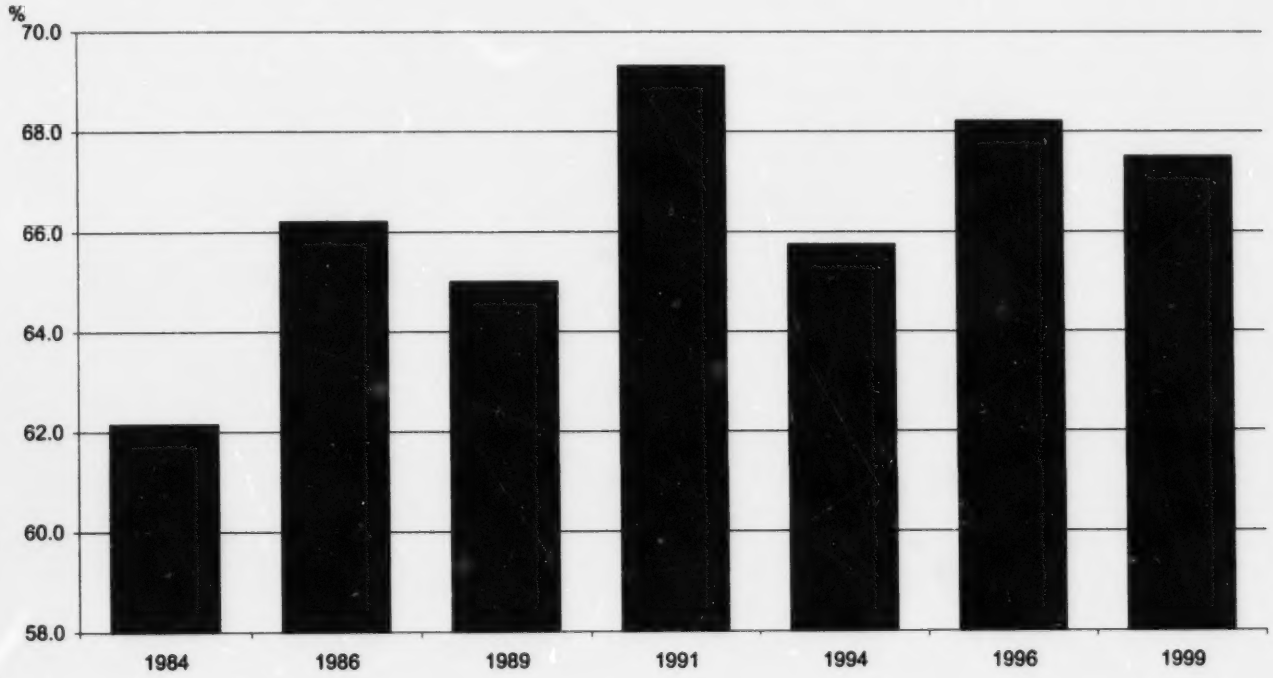
- Much of the improvements in the employment rate can be attributed to females who have seen their employment rate increase from 56% in 1984 to 65% in 1999. The employment rate for males seems to be more dramatically impacted by seasonal patterns. The male employment rate stood at 68% in 1984 and 70% in 1999.

- There are significant variations in the employment rate of aboriginal and non-aboriginal residents of the Northwest Territories. Over time non-aboriginal employment rates have been about 80%. For aboriginal persons there has been some improvement in the employment rate from 38% in 1984 to 48% in 1999.

- By community type, employment rates vary from about 80% in Yellowknife, to around 70% in the regional centers, to around 50% in the rest of the smaller communities.

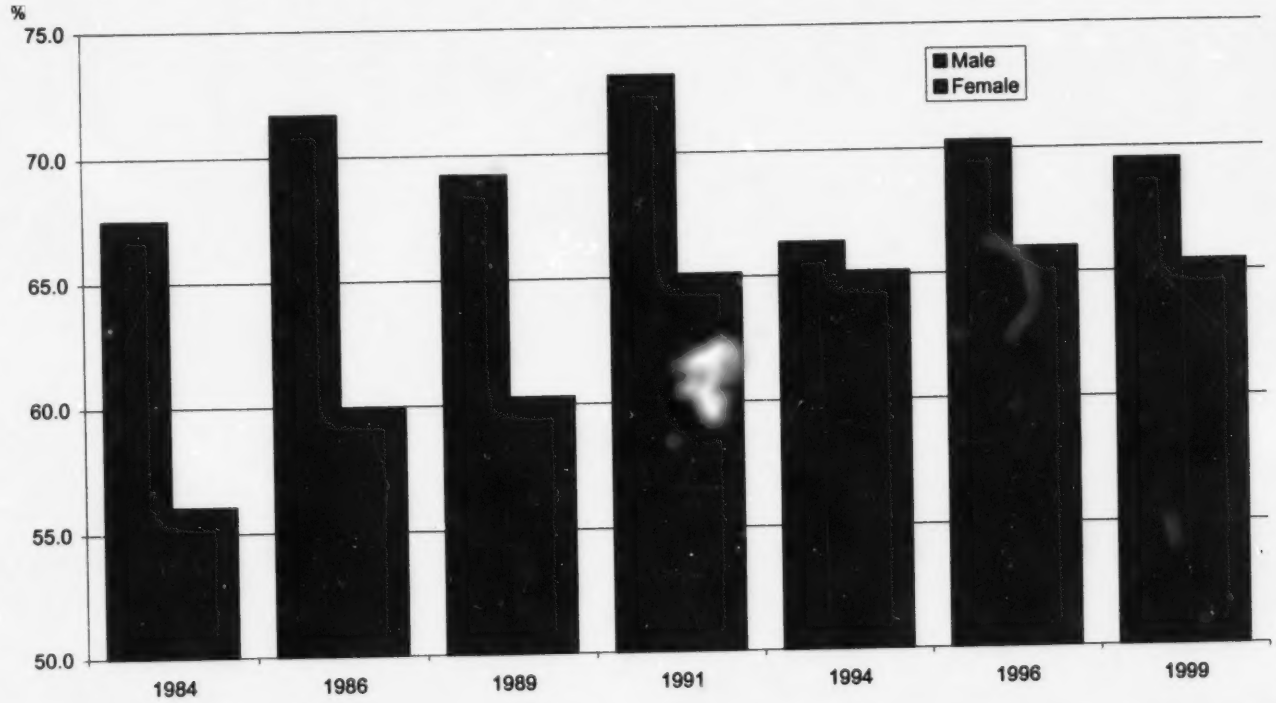
- The relationship between education and employment remains very strong. In 1999, some 90% of persons with a university degree in the Northwest Territories were employed. By comparison, only 26% of those with less than grade 9 had a job.

Figure 5.1 Employment Rate Northwest Territories 1984-1999



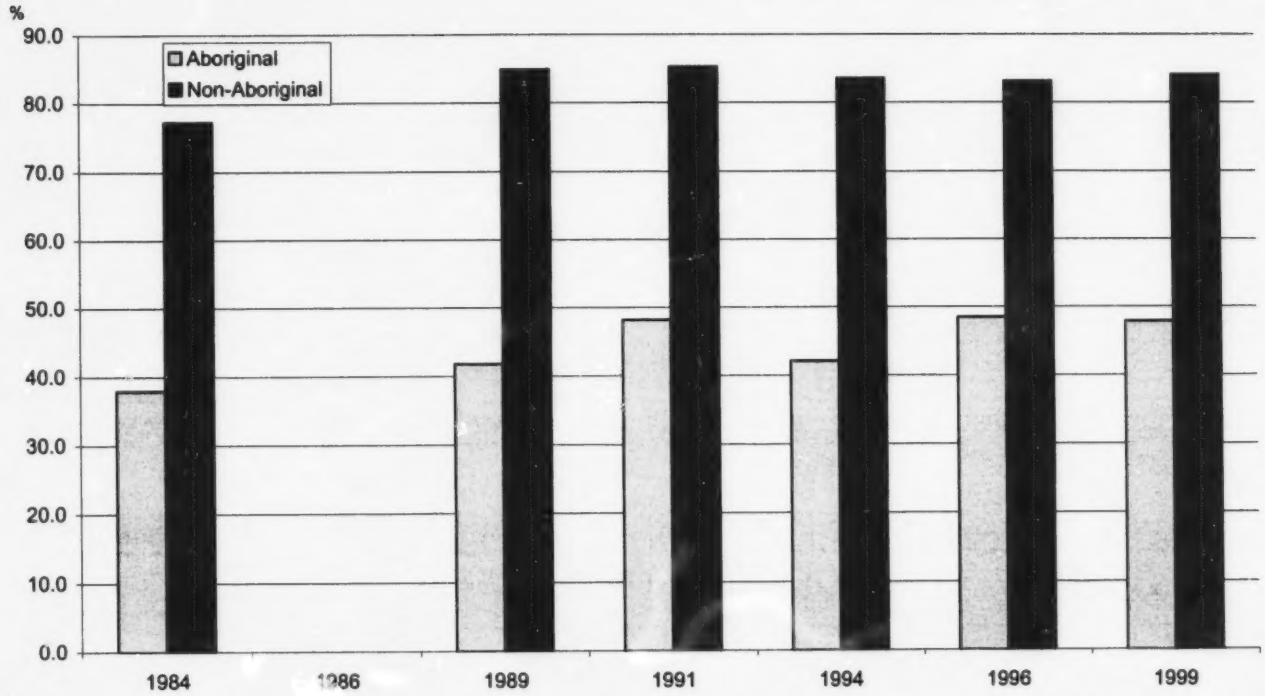
⇨ *The overall employment rate (although impacted by seasonality - see notes) remained strong in 1999.*

Figure 5.2 Employment Rate, by Gender Northwest Territories 1984-1999



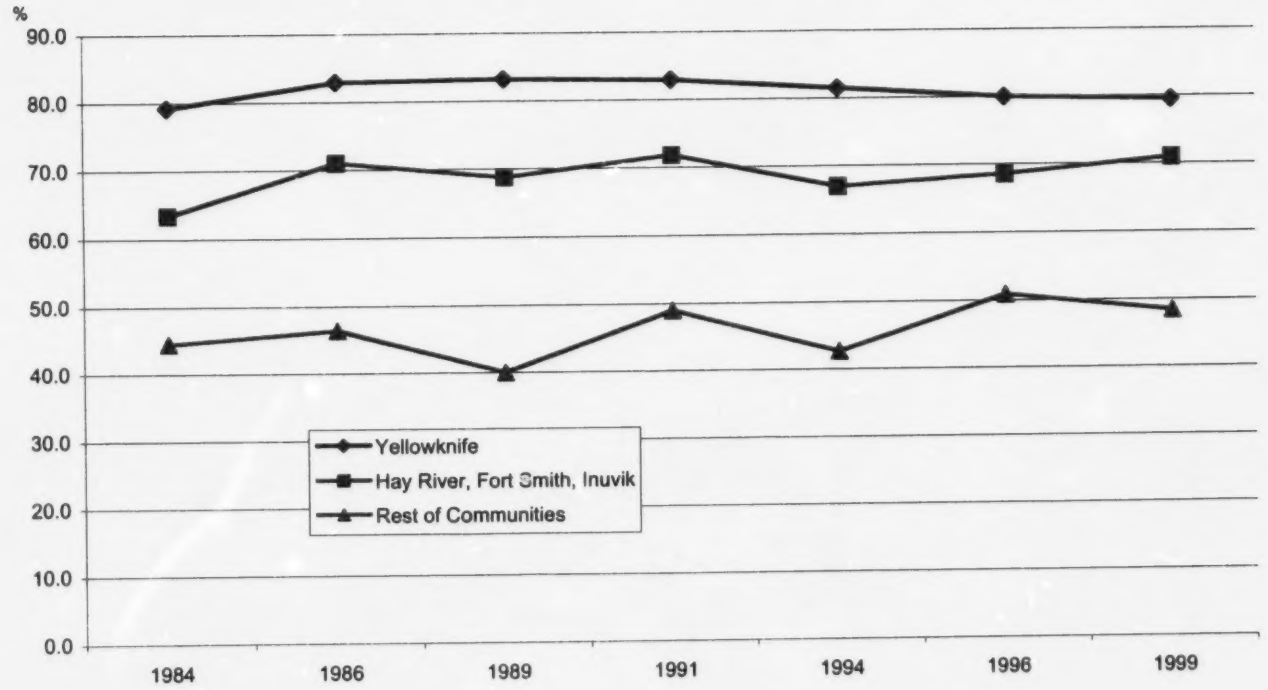
➪ *Much of the improvements in employment rates over time can be attributed to females. Male employment rates, although more volatile, have remained fairly steady in the past 15 years.*

Figure 5.3 Employment Rate, by Ethnic Group Northwest Territories 1984-1999



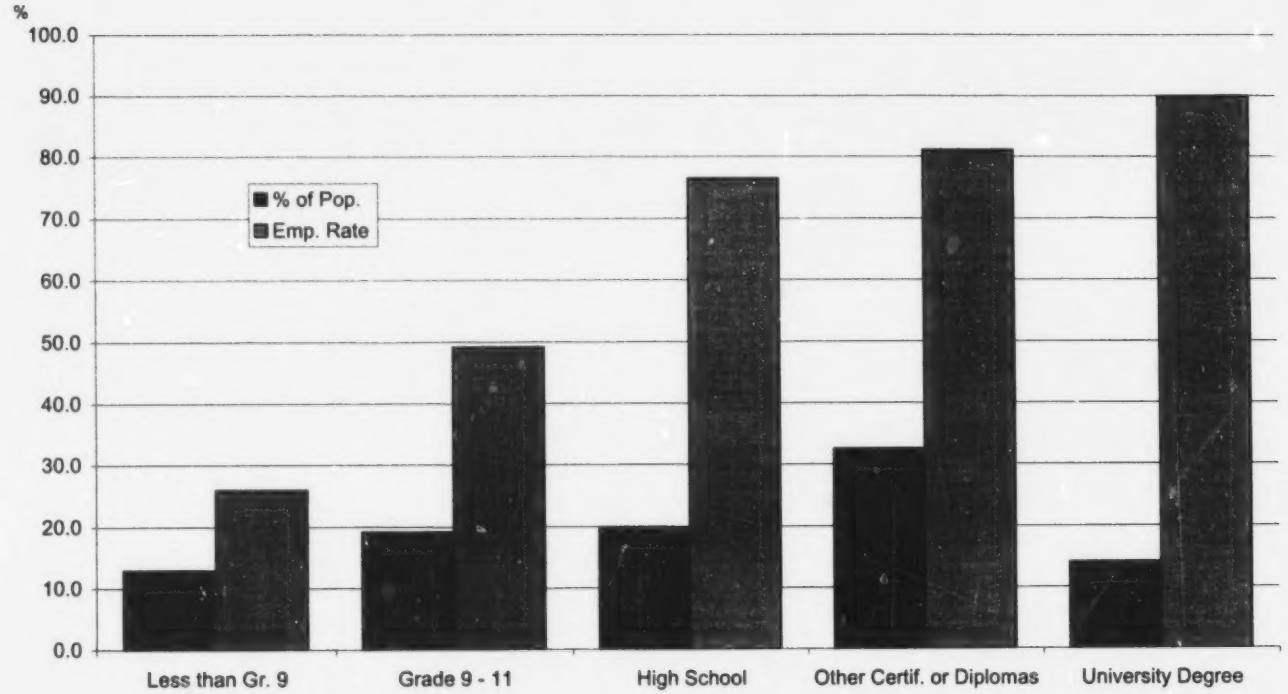
⇨ *There continues to be significant differences between aboriginal and non-aboriginal employment rates in the NWT. Some gains have been made in aboriginal employment in the past 15 years.*

Figure 5.4 Employment Rate, by Community Type Northwest Territories 1984-1999



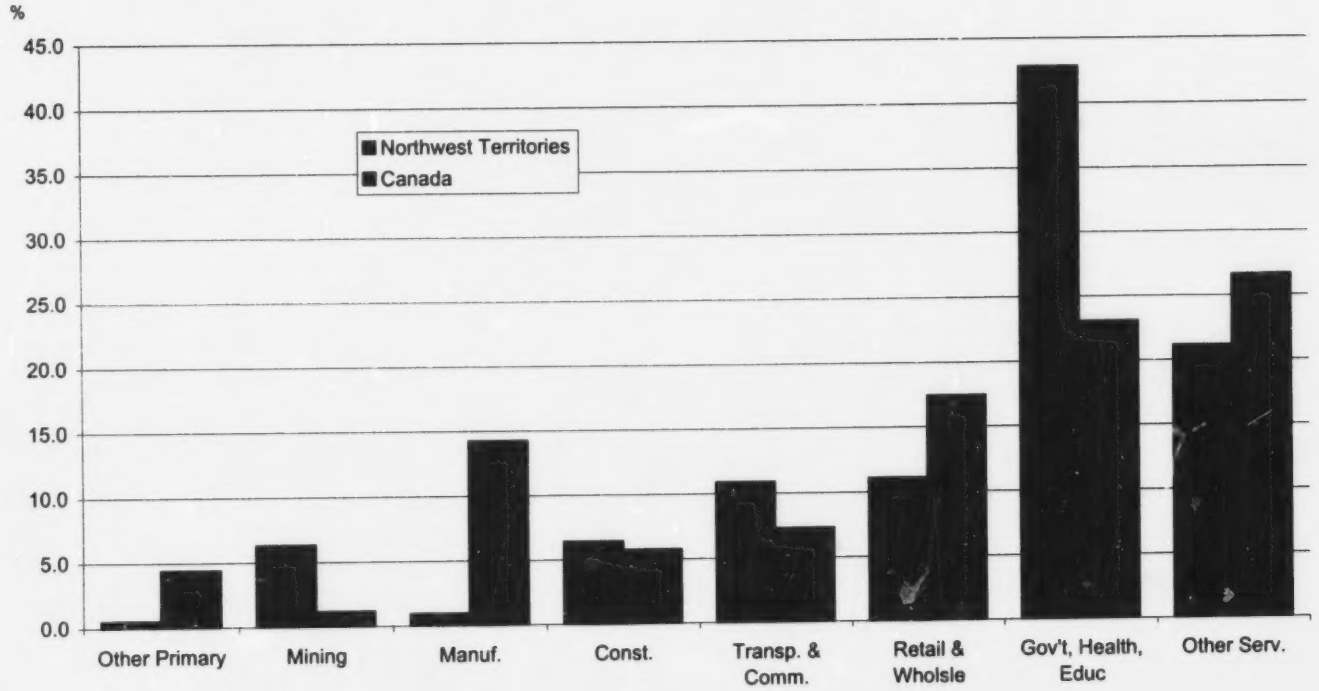
➪ *Differences in employment rates are also apparent by community type. Yellowknife and the regional centers have high employment rates, while the smaller communities have shown some increase but remain significantly lower.*

Figure 5.5 Employment Rate, by Highest Level of Schooling Northwest Territories, 1999



➪ *Education continues to be the strongest predictor of employment success. In 1999, some 90% of university graduates were employed compared with 26% of those with less than grade 9.*

Figure 5.6 Employment, by Industry Northwest Territories & Canada, 1999



➪ *The NWT economy continues to be dominated by government including health and education services. Retail, wholesale and other service industries continue to be major employers.*

6. Economy

- Intentions for public and private capital investment continue to be strong in 2000, following very strong investment during 1999. Overall capital investment in the past two years has been $546 million in 1999, with intentions at $601 million in 2000. This compares with an average of $400 million for the Northwest Territories and Nunavut combined back in the early 1990's.

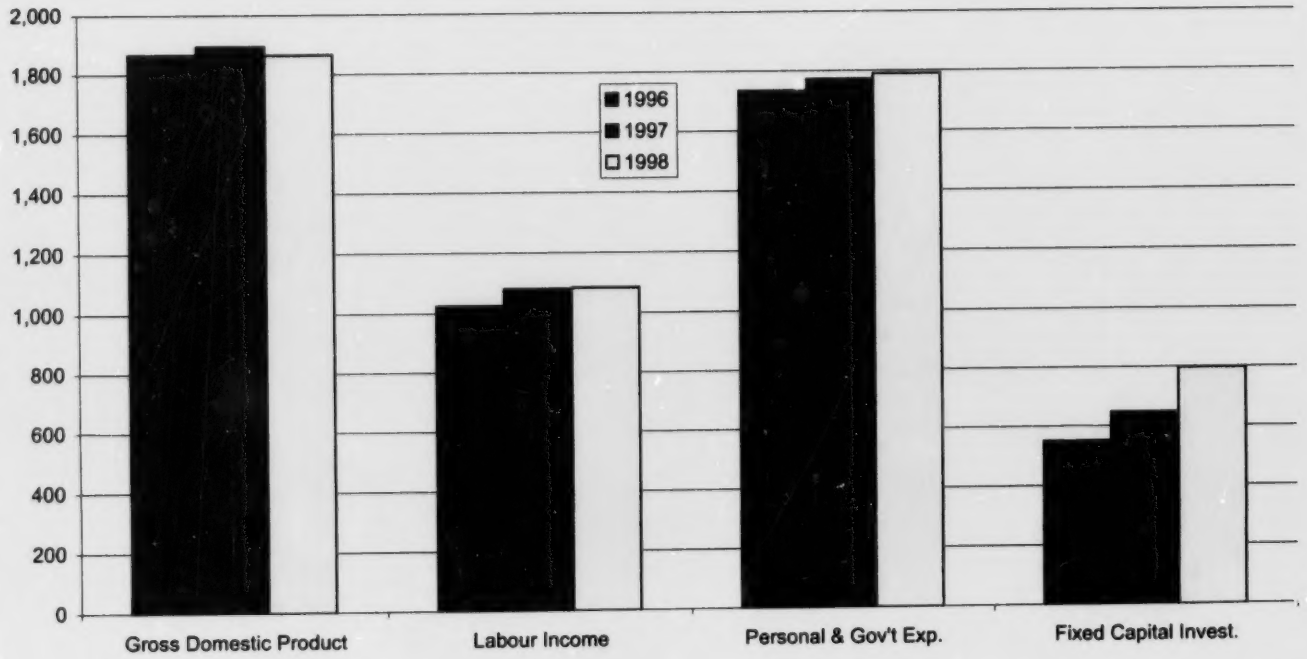
- Mineral production increased dramatically in 1999 with the full year of operations at Ekati. Total mineral and oil and gas production was $861 million in 1999 compared with $289 million in 1998.

- Increased gas activity in the Fort Liard area and the development of the Ihkil project has lead to significantly increased activity in the oil and gas exploration field in the past several years.

- The retail and wholesale trade industries continue to be major contributors to the territorial economy. Retail trade was valued at about $371 million in 1999, while wholesale trade was valued at $147 million in 1999.

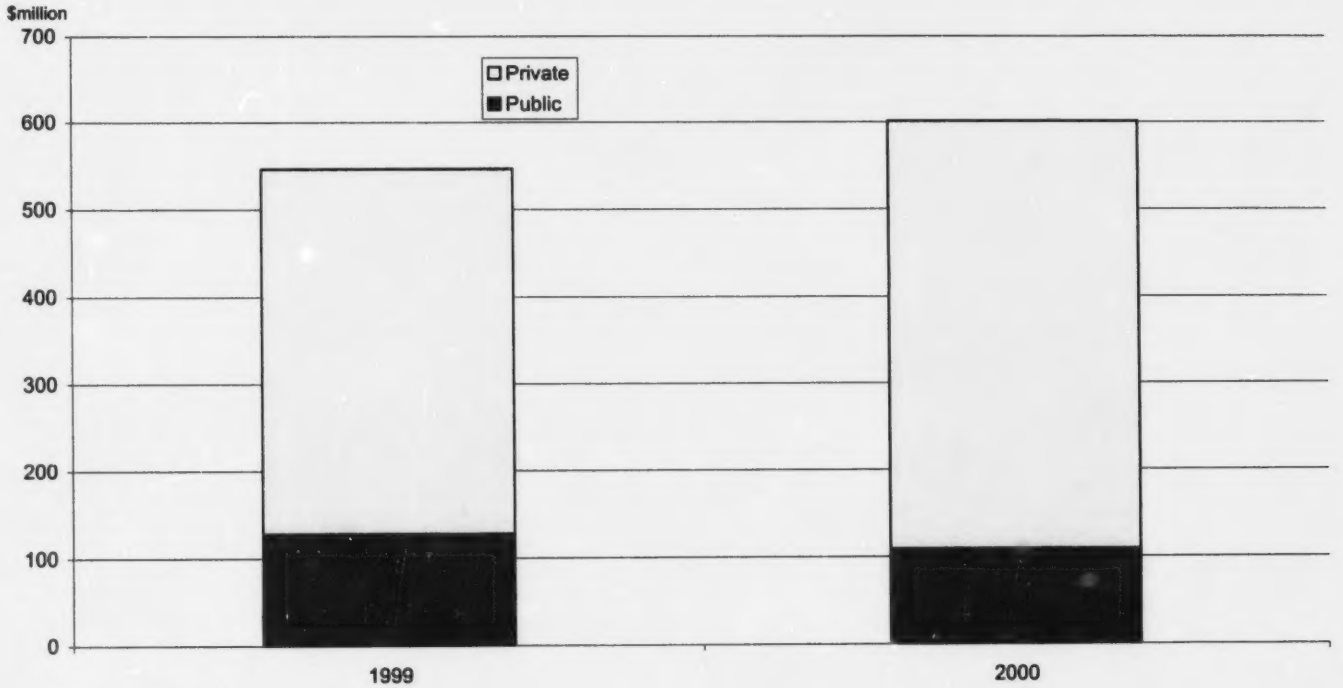
- Fur harvesting have been relatively stable in the past several years, contributing about $1 million in economic activity.

Figure 6.1 Selected Economic Accounts Indicators Northwest Territories, 1996-1998



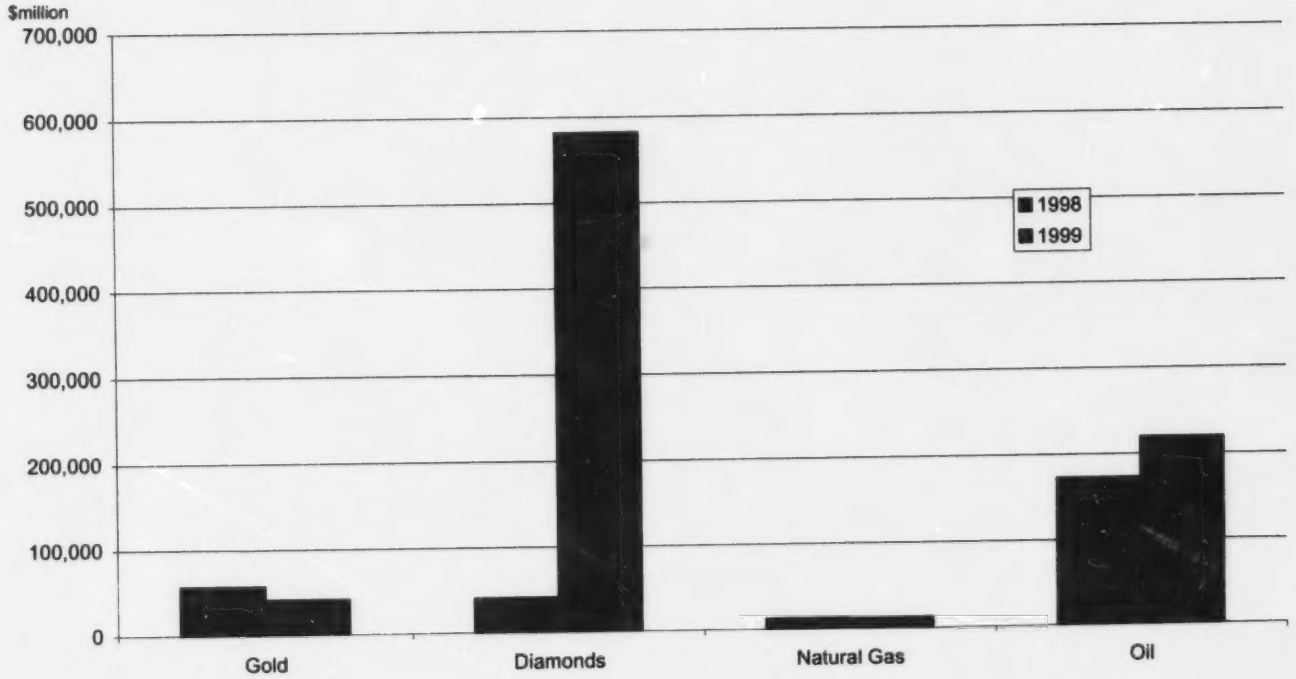
⇨ *Gross domestic product, which is the value of all economic activity in the NWT, remained fairly steady between 1996 and 1998. Among components of GDP, strongest growth was in fixed capital investment related to the construction of the Ekati diamond mine.*

Figure 6.2 Public & Private Capital Investment Northwest Territories, 1999 - 2000



➪ *Separate data on capital investment in the NWT has only been available for the past two years. However, comparing this data with average capital investment of $400 million for Nunavut/NWT combined in the early 1990's shows the strength of the current investment.*

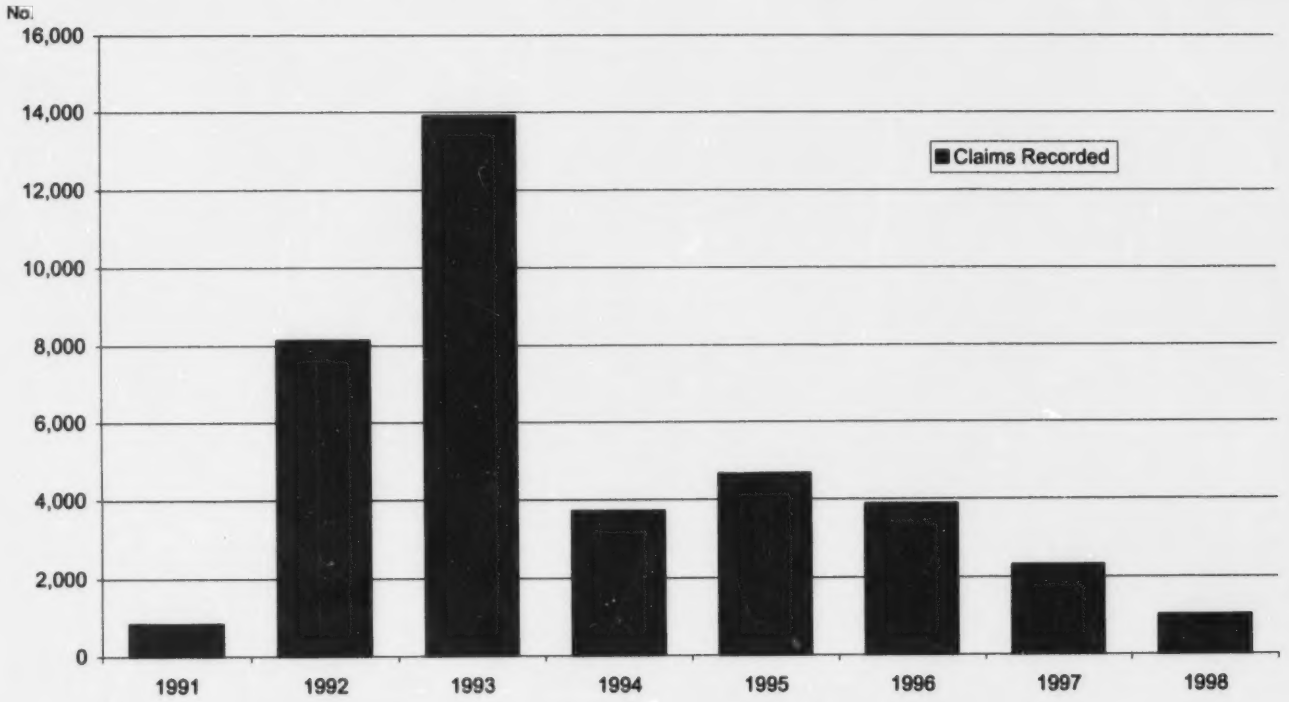
Figure 6.3 Value of Mineral and Oil & Gas Production Northwest Territories, 1998 -1999



- *With a full years production, diamonds have taken over from oil as the largest production value. NWT natural gas production is expected to increase significantly in the coming year.*
- *Total production increased from $289 million in 1998 to $861 million in 1999.*

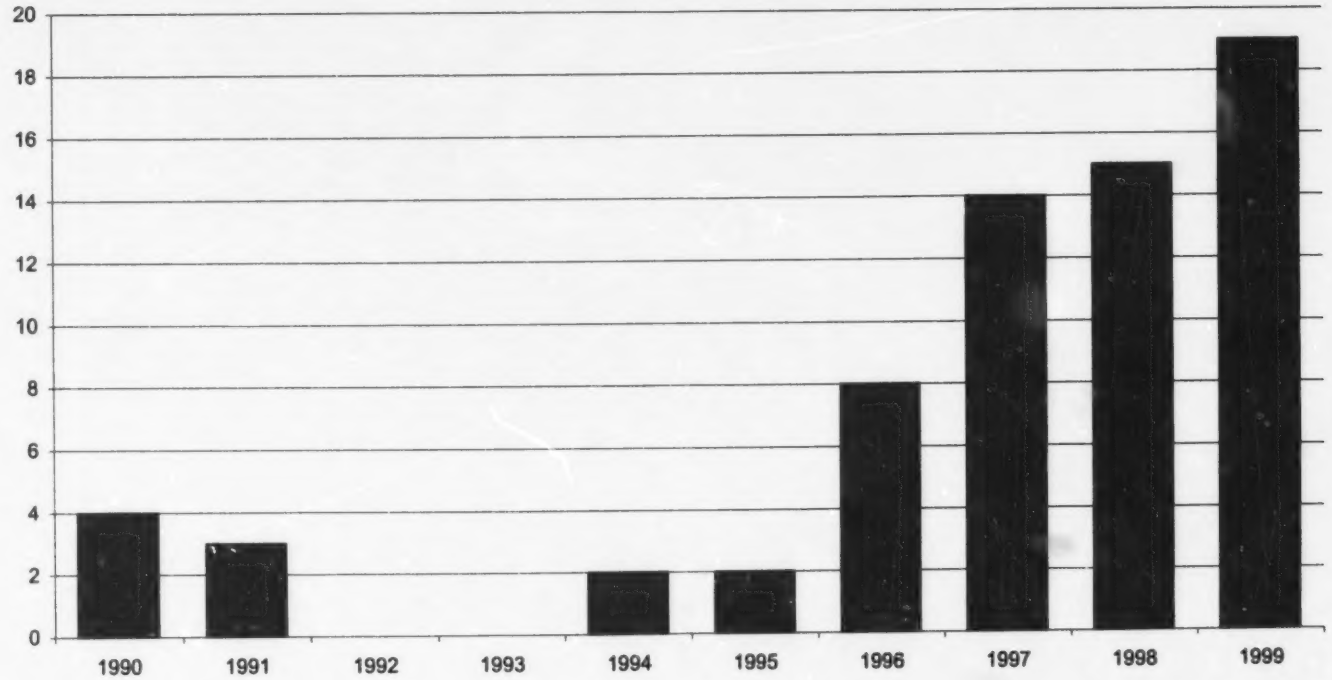
Prepared by: NWT Bureau of Statistics

Figure 6.4 Exploration Activity Northwest Territories & Nunavut, 1991-1998



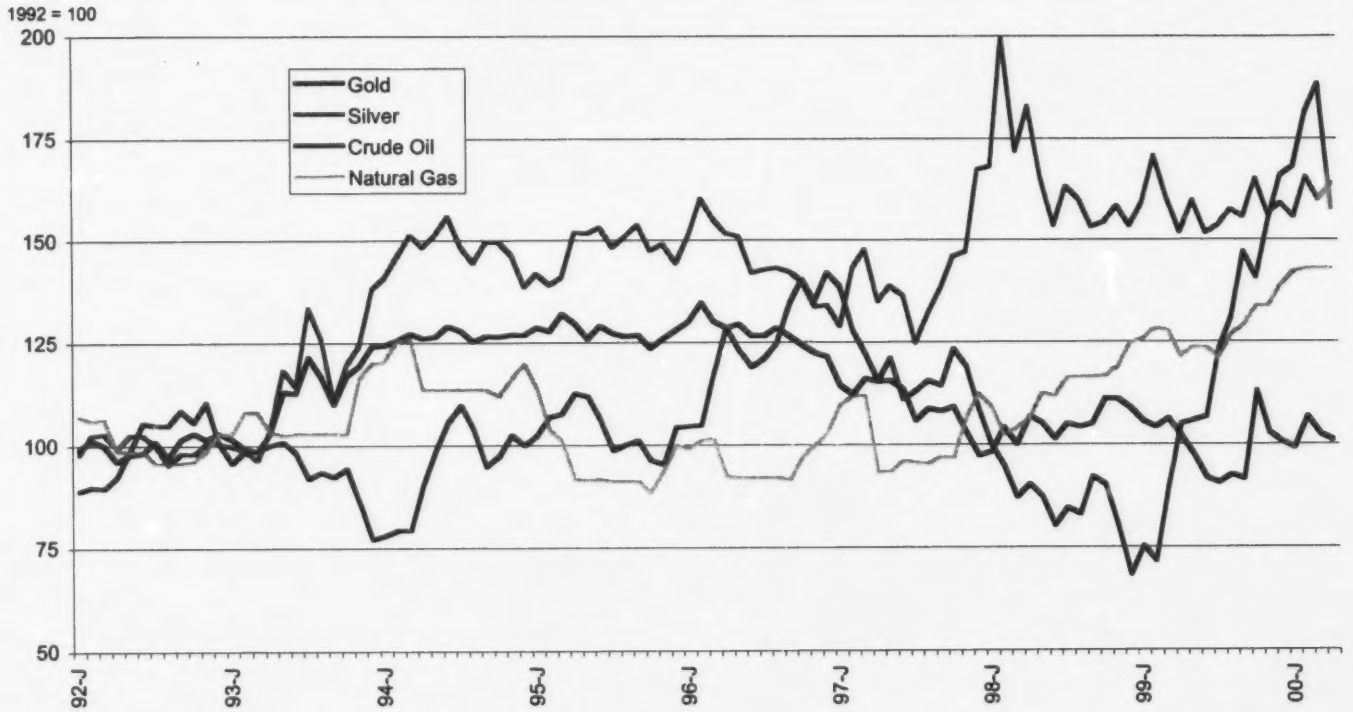
- *Mineral exploration claims peaked in the early 1992 and 1993, at the time of the most extreme diamond exploration activity.*
- *Since that time levels have returned to historical patterns.*

Figure 6.5 Oil & Gas Wells Drilled Northwest Territories, 1990 - 1999



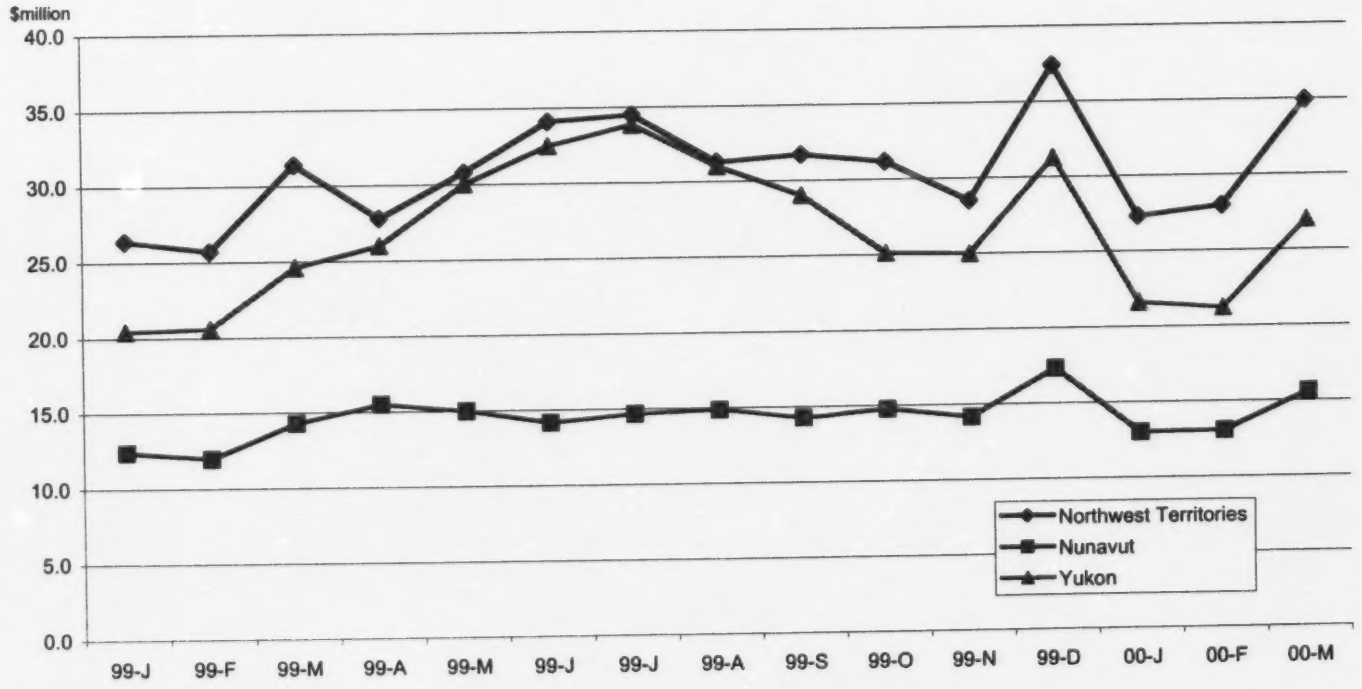
⇨ *After several years of little activity, oil & gas well drilling has increased substantially in the past 4 years. Significant activity has taken place in the Fort Liard area and some in the Mackenzie Delta.*

Figure 6.6 Mineral Raw Material Price Index (1992 = 100) January 1992 - April 2000



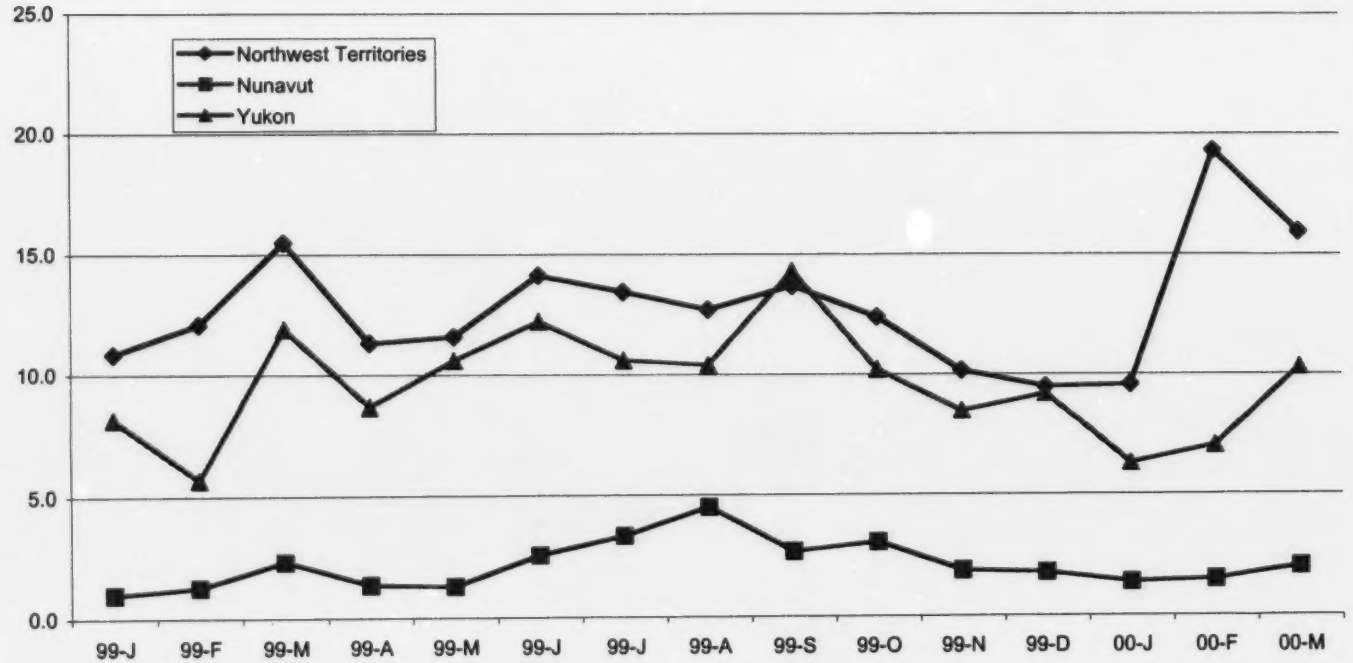
⇨ *During 1999, major price increases were seen for crude oil. Natural gas also experienced significant growth. Gold prices continued to hover near 1992 levels.*

Figure 6.7 Retail Trade
Northwest Territories, Nunavut, and Yukon, 1999-2000



➪ *Retail trade information indicates some $371 million in total sales for 1999. By comparison, the annual total in the Yukon was $329 million, while retail sales in Nunavut totaled $174 million.*

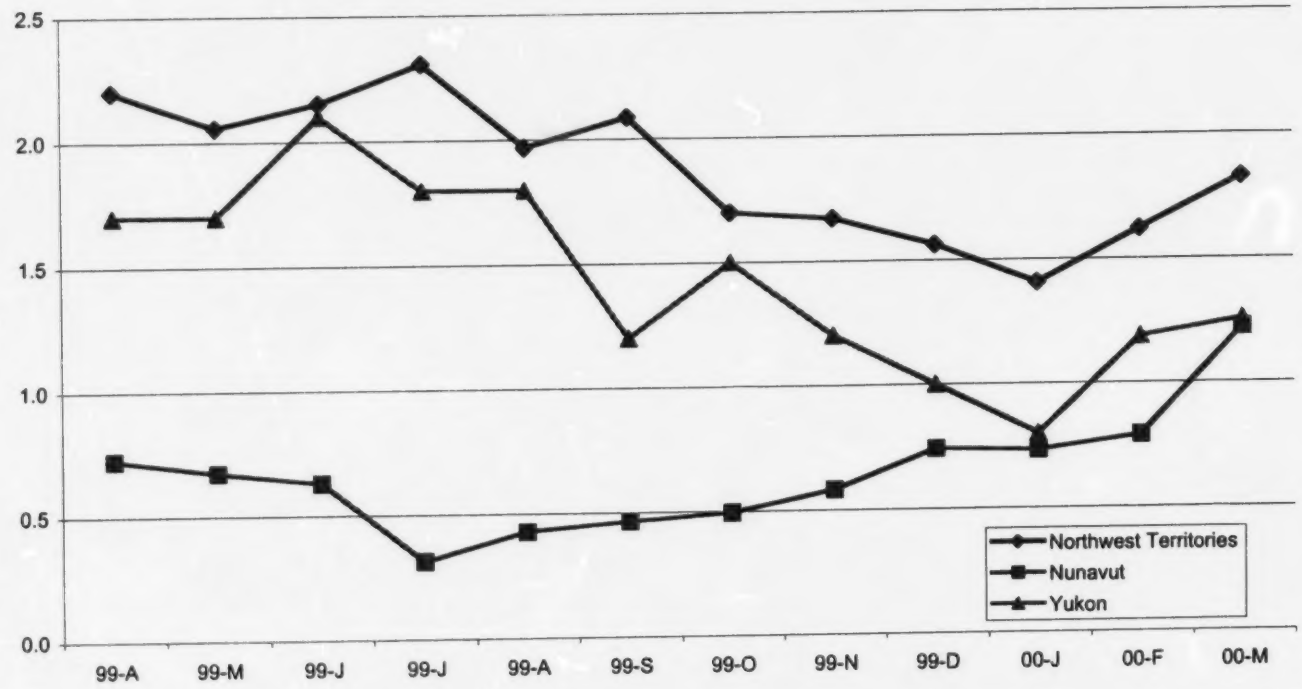
Figure 6.8 Wholesale Trade
Northwest Territories, Nunavut, and Yukon, 1999-2000



- *Wholesale trade, which is an important support industry to the non-renewable resource sector, had total sales of $147 million in 1999. This exceeded the totals in Nunavut and Yukon, which were $27 million and $121 million, respectively.*

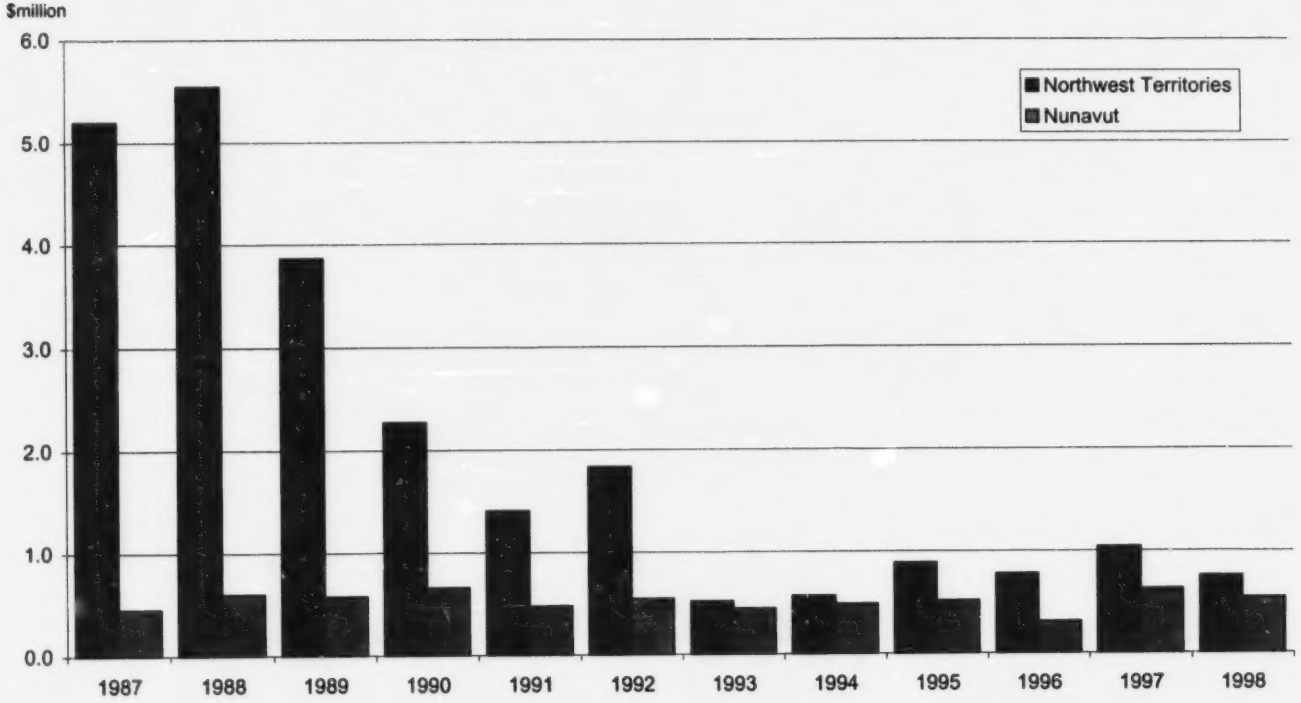
- *Supply of the Diavik diamond mine site resulted in a jump in wholesale trade early in 2000.*

Figure 6.9 Manufacturing Shipments Northwest Territories, Nunavut, and Yukon, 1999-2000



➪ *There was some $23 million in manufacturing shipments from the Northwest Territories between April 1999 and March 2000.*

Figure 6.10 Fur Harvesting
Northwest Territories & Nunavut, 1987-1998



⇨ *Fur harvesting declined significantly from levels of the late 1980's. For the past 4 years the industry has had production of close to $1 million per year.*

2000 NWT Socio-Economic Scan
- Notes on Data & Sources -

Figure 1.1 Quarterly Population Estimates
Northwest Territories, July 1, 1991 - April 1, 2000

- In the past year, population growth has rebounded to rates similar to the early 1990's In the past year, population growth has rebounded to rates similar to the early 1990's

Sources: Statistics Canada

Figure 1.2 Components of Population Change
Northwest Territories, 1991-1999

- Components of population change refer to the calendar year. Migration data refers to inter-provincial migration.

Sources: Statistics Canada

Figure 1.3 Population Estimates & Projections
Northwest Territories, 1981-2019

- Data for 1981 to 1999 are population estimates. For 1999 to 2019, population projections are based on a model developed by the Bureau of Statistics.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Demography Division
NWT Bureau of Statistics, Community Population Estimates and Projections

Figure 1.4 Population Share by Community Size
Northwest Territories, 1976-2019

- Data for 1976 to 1999 use community population estimates and Census counts. The information for 2000 to 2019 is based on population projections.

Sources: Census of Canada, 1976 - 1991
NWT Bureau of Statistics, Community Population Estimates and Projections

Figure 1.5 NWT Projected Population, by Age
1999-2019

- The projected changes in the age structure of the population in the next 20 years are based on the NWT Bureau of Statistics population projections.

Sources: NWT Bureau of Statistics Population Projections

Figure 1.6 Crude Birth Rate
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1981-1999

- The crude birth rate is calculated as the number of births per 1,000 population.

Sources: Statistics Canada
NWT Bureau of Statistics

Figure 1.7 Births per 1000 Females
Northwest Territories & Canada

- Data for Canada and the Northwest Territories is for 1997.

Sources: 1998 Annual Demographic Statistics
NWT Bureau of Statistics

Figure 1.8 Crude Death Rate & Infant Mortality Rate
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1981-1999

- The crude death rate is calculated as the number of deaths per 1,000 persons. Infant mortality is the number of deaths in the first year per 1,000 births.

Sources: Statistics Canada
NWT Bureau of Statistics

Figure 2.1 Average Persons per Dwelling
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1981-2000

- Average number of persons per dwelling is obtained from the census years 1981 to 1996 and from the NWT Housing Needs Survey — 2000.

Sources: Census & NWT Housing Needs Survey - 2000

Figure 2.2 Core Housing Need
Northwest Territories, 1996 & 2000

- Data on core need are from the NWT Housing Needs Survey.

Sources: NWT Housing Needs Survey, 1996 & 2000

Figure 2.3 Indicators of Housing Conditions
Northwest Territories & Canada, 2000

- Data on households from the census are indicators of three important characteristics on housing: adequacy, suitability, and affordability.

Sources: Census & NWT Housing Needs Survey - 2000

Figure 2.4 Indicators of Housing Conditions, by Community Type
Northwest Territories, 2000

- Data on households from the census are indicators of three important characteristics on housing: adequacy, suitability, and affordability.

Sources: NWT Housing Needs Survey - 2000

Figure 2.5 Percentage of Owned Dwellings
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1991-2000

- Data from the census indicate whether the dwelling is owned or rented by household members.

Sources: Census & NWT Housing Needs Survey - 2000

Figure 2.6 Lone Parent Families
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1981-1996

- The percentage of families that are lone parent families is obtained from the census years 1981 to 1996.

Sources: Census

Figure 2.7 Average Income
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1994-1997

- Income data is for all returns. Data is from Statistics Canada's Small Area and Administrative Data Division

Sources: Statistics Canada

Figure 2.8 Average Income, by Community
Northwest Territories, 1994-1997

- Income data is for all returns. Data is from Statistics Canada's Small Area and Administrative Data Division.

Sources: Statistics Canada

Figure 2.9 Population Receiving Income Support
Northwest Territories, 1993-1999

- Calculated by dividing the average monthly recipients in each year by the July 1 population estimates for the Northwest Territories

Sources: Education, Culture & Employment
NWT Bureau of Statistics

Figure 2.10 Population Receiving Income Support, by Community
Northwest Territories, 1996-1999

- Calculated by dividing the average monthly recipients in each year by the July 1 population estimates for the communities.

Sources: Education, Culture & Employment
NWT Bureau of Statistics

Figure 2.11 All-Items Inflation Rate
Yellowknife & Canada, 1984-99

- The inflation rate reflects the percentage increase in consumer prices from the previous year. It measures change over time, not differences in price level between places.

Sources: Statistics Canada

Figure 2.12 Living Cost Differentials
Selected Communities, 1997

- Living cost differentials compare prices in NWT communities with Edmonton. Items included in the index include: food, transportation, personal care items, alcohol tobacco products. Shelter is not included in the indexes.

Sources: Statistics Canada

Figure 2.13 Crimes per 1000 Population
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1979-1998

- Crime rates are calculated by dividing actual reported incidents in each year by the July 1 population estimate for each year.

Sources: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey

Figure 3.1 Population 15 & Older by Highest Level of Schooling
Northwest Territories, 1989 -1999

- The percentage of persons with various levels of education is obtained from the census years 1989 to 1999.

Sources: 1999 NWT Labour Force Survey

Figure 3.2 Population 15 & Older by Highest Level of Schooling
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1999

- The percentage of persons with various levels of education for the Northwest Territories and Canada is obtained from the 1999 NWT Labour Force Survey and the 1996 census .

Sources: 1999 NWT Labour Force Survey & Census

Figure 3.3 Highest Level of Schooling, by Ethnic Group
Northwest Territories, 1999

- The percentage of persons with various levels of education for the Northwest Territories is obtained from the 1999 NWT Labour Force Survey.

Sources: 1999 NWT Labour Force Survey

Figure 3.4 Graduates as a % of 18 Year Olds by Ethnicity
Northwest Territories & Canada. 1995-1999

- Rates calculated by dividing the total number of graduates by the number of 18 year olds.

Sources: Education, Culture & Employment
NWT Bureau of Statistics Population Estimates
Education in Canada, 1997

Figure 3.5 School Enrollment
Northwest Territories, 1990-1999

- Statistics provided by the Department of Education, Culture, & Employment

Sources: Education, Culture & Employment

Figure 3.6 School Enrollment, by Type of Community
Northwest Territories, 1990-1999

- Statistics provided by the Department of Education, Culture, & Employment

Sources: Education, Culture & Employment

Figure 3.7 Student Financial Assistance Recipients
Northwest Territories, 1992-1999

- Statistics provided by the Department of Education, Culture, & Employment

Sources: Education, Culture & Employment

Figure 4.1 Overall Life Expectancy from Birth
Northwest Territories, 1982 -1997

- Life expectancy values are calculated by the NWT Bureau of Statistics. To remove variation, the data is presented as a three year moving average. The 1996 figure, therefore, is an average of the 1994, 1995 & 1996 values.

Sources: NWT Bureau of Statistics

Figure 4.2 Life Expectancy by Sex & Ethnicity
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1996

- Life expectancy values are calculated by the NWT Bureau of Statistics. To remove variation, the data is presented as a three year moving average. The 1997 figure, therefore, is an average of the 1995, 1996 & 1997 values.

Sources: Statistics Canada
NWT Bureau of Statistics

Figure 4.3 Death Rate, by Leading Causes
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1991-97

- Statistics taken from deaths by cause as provided by Statistics Canada. The Canadian accidental death rate has been age standardized to the 1997 population for the Northwest Territories.

Sources: Statistics Canada
NWT Bureau of Statistics

Figure 4.4 Injury Death Rate per 1000 Population
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1991-1997

- Statistics taken from deaths by cause as provided by Statistics Canada. The Canadian accidental death rate has been age standardized to the 1996 population for the Northwest Territories.

Sources: Statistics Canada Cause of Death & Population Estimates
NWT Bureau of Statistics Population Estimates

Figure 4.5 Suicides per 1000 Population
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1991-1997

- Statistics taken from deaths by cause as provided by Statistics Canada. The Canadian suicide rate has been age standardized to the 1996 population for the Northwest Territories.

Sources: Statistics Canada Cause of Death & Population Estimates
NWT Bureau of Statistics Population Estimates

Figure 4.6 Self-Assessed Health Status, by Age Category
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1994/95 & 1996/97

- Information on self-assessed health status is obtained from the National Population Health Survey.

Sources: National Population Health Survey

Figure 4.7 Incidence of Cigarette Smoking
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1994/95 & 1996/97

- Information on rates of cigarette smoking is obtained from the National Population Health Survey.

Sources: National Population Health Survey

Figure 4.8 Frequency of Alcohol Consumption in Past 12 Months
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1994/95 & 1996/97

- Refers to the frequency of alcohol consumption for persons who drank in the previous 12 months.

Sources: National Population Health Survey

Figure 4.9 Frequency of Heavy Alcohol Consumption
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1996/97

- Refers to the frequency of heavy alcohol consumption for persons who drank in the previous 12 months.

Sources: National Population Health Survey

Figure 4.10 Physical Activity Index, by Age Category
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1994/95 & 1996/97

- Information on physical activities is obtained from the National Population Health Survey.

Sources: National Population Health Survey

Figure 5.1 Employment Rate
Northwest Territories 1984-1999

- An employment rate is calculated as the percentage of persons 15 years of age & older that are employed.
- Some seasonal impacts result from comparing data from the Census (June) and data from the NWT Labour Force Survey (January - February).

Sources: Census
NWT Labour Force Survey

Figure 5.2 Employment Rate, by Gender
Northwest Territories 1984-1999

- An employment rate is the percentage of persons 15 years & older who are employed.
- Seasonal patterns are apparent between the Census which is done in June (1986, 1991, 1996) and the NWT Labour Force Survey which is done in January and February (1984, 1989, 1994).

Sources: Census
NWT Labour Force Survey

Figure 5.3 Employment Rate, by Ethnic Group
Northwest Territories 1984-1999

- An employment rate is the percentage of persons 15 years & older who are employed.

Sources: Census
NWT Labour Force Survey

Figure 5.4 Employment Rate, by Community Type
Northwest Territories 1984-1999

- An employment rate is the percentage of persons 15 years & older who are employed.

Sources: Census
NWT Labour Force Survey

Figure 5.5 Employment Rate, by Highest Level of Schooling
Northwest Territories, 1999

- An employment rate is the percentage of persons who are employed. The dark bar indicates the percentage of the NWT population at each level of education.

Sources: Census
NWT Labour Force Survey

Figure 5.6 Employment, by Industry
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1996

- Figures represent the percentage of all employed persons by industry from the 1996 Census.

Sources: Statistics Canada

Figure 6.1 Selected Economic Accounts Indicators
Northwest Territories, 1996-1998

- Gross domestic product information was prepared for the 1996 - 1998 period by the NWT Bureau of Statistics.

Sources: Statistics Canada

Figure 6.2 Public & Private Capital Investment
Northwest Territories, 1999 - 2000

- Public & private capital investment present data for Northwest Territories with 1999 values reflecting actualize, while 2000 are reported intentions.

Sources: Statistics Canada

Figure 6.3 Value of Mineral and Oil & Gas Production
Northwest Territories, 1998 -1999

- Value of mineral production is provided for Northwest Territories.

Sources: Natural Resources Canada

Figure 6.4 Exploration Activity
Northwest Territories & Nunavut, 1991-1998

- Information refers to new claims recorded during the 12-month period.

Sources: Statistics Canada

Figure 6.5 Oil & Gas Wells Drilled
Northwest Territories, 1990 - 1999

- Information oil & gas wells drilled during the period.

Sources: National Energy Board

Figure 6.6 Mineral Raw Material Price Index (1992 = 100)
January 1992 - April 2000

- Information presented show the percent change in selected commodity prices from 1992.

Sources: NWT Bureau of Statistics

Figure 6.7 Retail Trade
Northwest Territories, Nunavut, and Yukon, 1999-2000

- Retail trade has been produced separate from Nunavut since division. Nunavut & Yukon information provided for context.

Sources: Statistics Canada

Figure 6.8 Wholesale Trade
Northwest Territories, Nunavut, and Yukon, 1999-2000

- Wholesale trade has been produced separate from Nunavut since division. Nunavut & Yukon information provided for context.

Sources: Statistics Canada

Figure 6.9 Manufacturing Shipments
Northwest Territories, Nunavut, and Yukon, 1999-2000

- Manufacturing shipments information has been produced separate from Nunavut since division. Nunavut & Yukon information provided for context.

Sources: Statistics Canada

Figure 6.10 Fur Harvesting
Northwest Territories & Nunavut, 1987-1998

- Information on fur production are provided for Northwest Territories.

Sources: Statistics Canada